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ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

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GENERAL REVIEW.

In **EGYPT**, the most important discovery, during the season of 1886–87, was that of the great temple of Boubastis, made by M. Naville, acting for the Egypt Exploration Fund. It is to be regretted that the season was so far advanced as to make it necessary to abandon work when only a third of the space had been excavated, leaving the rest to be done in the season of 1887–88.

The importance of the discoveries of tombs and sarcophagi at **SIDON** was such as to bring Hamdi Bey and Baltazzi Effendi on a special archæological mission from Constantinople, and to them is due the discovery of other sarcophagi of great interest. Several of these elaborately sculptured sarcophagi are judged to be by Greek artists, and would therefore be of value for the development of Asiatic-Greek plastics.

In **GREECE**, the excavations on the Akropolis by the Greek Archæological Society continue to yield excellent results; most interesting is the discovery of the Pelasgic approach to the Akropolis: special attention is called, also, to the researches of Prof. Milchhöfer in **ATTIKA**, and of Mr. Bent on the island of **THASOS**. Mr. Bent's thorough acquaintance with the Greek islands has enabled him to make discoveries of considerable importance which give an idea of Thasiote art from the archaic to the Roman period. Excavations are also now in progress at Eleusis, Mykenai, Oropos, and Sikyon.

In **ITALY**, new excavations in the necropolis of Orvieto are of great interest: of a revolutionary character is the discovery made at Civita Castellana (the ancient **FALERI**) of the ruins of two Etruscan temples, one of which is

in a good state of preservation as to its ground-plan, and has yielded frescos and a large number of sculptures. As the description in Vitruvius had been until now the only authority for the plan, proportions and decorations of the Etruscan temple, the unexpected and almost contemporary discovery of two monuments will probably change all previously formed theories. The publication of the results by Count Cozza is impatiently awaited.

The characteristic of recent investigations in **FRANCE** has been the discovery of numerous Gallic cemeteries, and a consequent increase of our knowledge of the industries and culture of that period.

A F R I C A .

EGYPT.

MR. FLINDERS PETRIE'S RESEARCHES.—Under the title, *A Season's results in Egypt*, Mr. Flinders Petrie gives, in the *Bab. and Orient. Record* (p. 151 sqq.), an outline of his investigations during the winter of 1886–87, which supplements the partial one already printed in the last number of *JOURNAL*, pp. 143–44. The trip was made partly in company with Mr. Griffith.

“At **DEIR EL GIBRAWI**, north of Siût, there are ranges of tombs, many of which are white-washed or plastered; those which we could afford time to scrape down a little [by removing the late plaster coating of Koptic or Arabic times], showed long inscriptions of the XII or XIII dynasty; a careful cleaning of these tombs would restore a whole group of inscriptions to light. At **RIFA**, some miles south of Siût, a range of grand tombs of the same age awaited a copyist; . . Mr. Griffith . . has copied them completely. They have high façades entirely cut in the rock in the splendid bold style of the Middle Kingdom, rivalling and even exceeding that of Beni Hasan. . . A striking feature of the XII dynasty tombs in middle Egypt is the great figure of the deceased, far over life-size, on the wall: sometimes a row of statues of the deceased, his wife and sister or mother, will be seated on a bench in the inner chamber, impressive from their simple largeness and gigantic solemnity.

“At **SHEKH GABR** two or three tombs of the V or VI dynasty are well worth visiting; being on the eastern cliff, a long tunnel has been cut for each in the rock, parallel to its face, so as to obtain a wall for the false doors, which need to be in the western side leading to the blessed Amenti. These tombs we completely copied. They are of Ka-khent and his wife Khent-kau-s; also of another Ka-khent, who appropriated some titles (*Suten-se, en khert-f, meri-f, semeruakherpah enab neb-f*) which were disallowed afterward and erased. There is a very curious tomb round the corner of the cliff southward, with a sloping side passage and a flight of side steps cut

in the rock ; if a later adaptation, it is more elaborate than anything seen elsewhere. . .

"In the range of tombs at **HIERACONPOLIS** is one with a great quantity of fine coffers and gold-work represented, which were presented to the temple there by the last of the Ramessides, all the objects bearing his name and titles. At **EL KAB**, opposite, a tomb of the time of Sebakhoteb II has had its stone-cut inscription published more than once ; but the painted walls had never been cleaned from the blackening by the bats. With water, brushes, and cloths, we went carefully over it and cleaned one of the most thickly peopled tombs I have seen. Not only all the owner's relatives, connexions, followers, and even friends are shown, but also the workmen who excavated the tomb and their families. Altogether over 70 names were copied with their titles. The general family character of the tombs at El Kab and around there is striking ; usually the walls show a crowd of relatives, down to first cousin's grand-children ; but all, except the nearest, in the female line.

"The great open quarries of **SILSILEH** are entirely Græco-Roman, as Greek inscriptions and marks may be seen 50 or 100 feet high-up on the quarry-face, close to the hill-top ; the earlier quarries are probably in the gigantic subterranean cuttings. Here and elsewhere, the quarry marks have enabled us to identify the quarries of many Ptolemaic temples."

Mr. Petrie spent two months at **DAKSHUR** surveying the pyramids. After a delay of five weeks he received permission to excavate, and uncovered the original base and casing of the two southern pyramids, but had not time sufficient to find the base of the northern pyramid, which had been much destroyed. He writes, May 23, to the *London Academy* (June 4): "While exploring in the desert west of Dakshur, I found the line of ancient road from Memphis across the desert to the Faiûm, marked out with way-marks. These marks were blocks of limestone, about eighteen inches cube with a shallow socket on the top, holding a pillar about nine inches square, and two and a half feet high. All are now overthrown, and many broken or removed. There is a continuous series of these marks at intervals of about two-thirds of a mile, or just 1,000 Egyptian double cubits of 41.2 inches ; and in many places there are intermediate marks at 1,000 single, and 500 single cubits. This abundantly proves the use of this cubit as an itinerary measure. Now I had pointed out in *Naukratis* that the itinerary measure, the *schoenus*, was nearly, and probably exactly, 10,000 double cubits. Spaces of 1,000 of these cubits being marked on a road renders this supposition almost a certainty.

"I have traced the road for eight miles into the desert, finding in all sixteen marks ; beyond these there seems to be a blank, but I am told that there are stones along to the Faiûm. There is also another road starting

from the same point at Saqqarah, and running west. It is marked by a line of flints swept up on either side. These lines are fifty cubits apart, but no distance measures are to be discovered. This is the first time that actual roads have been traced in Lower Egypt; but I hear of a fine Roman road, with stations, having been lately found leading to the porphyry quarries from Keneh."

ALEXANDRIA (near).—*Early Christian Cemetery*.—The notice of this cemetery given on p. 145 is here supplemented from a letter of Mr. E. Stowe, by whom the pits were frequently visited in 1883.

"There were then visible narrow galleries driven in the solid rock with *loculi*, these latter generally containing but one or at most two skeletons. One chamber, however, was stuffed full of a congeries of skulls and bones: and, as this was evidently an ancient accumulation, I could only come to the conclusion that after a certain period the *fossore*s, wanting new space, had emptied the old *loculi* and relet the tenements as new ones. It seemed highly probable that there had been one or more entrances to that series of galleries from the face of the cliff or from the seashore. It should be explained that the rock lies with considerable irregularity, and that on the inland side there were interments in detritus at almost as deep a level as that of the galleries. Often these were mere cells, some of them lined with slight slabs of stone. From the character of the pottery I supposed them to be pre- rather than post- Augustan: but I could not speak with certainty as to that. The following passage occurs in the notice to which I have alluded (*Times*, May 4): 'Some shattered terracotta coffins without inscriptions and without any trace of human remains, have been found irregularly buried in parts of the superimposed rubbish-mounds.' In 1883, there was unearthed at the same spot one of these coffins unbroken. It had no lid at the time of its being found. Its length did not exceed four feet, the sides were perpendicular, and it was rounded at the corners. It presented, in short, the appearance of an ordinary earthenware foot-pan. The form being one which I had not previously met with in the neighborhood of Alexandria (or, in fact, elsewhere), I sent a note to Prof. Maspéro at the time, enclosing a rough sketch and detailing its position, in case he thought it of sufficient interest to have it preserved. There was also exposed to view at the date to which I refer, in an excavation on the hill east of Sheick Shatbi, a series of tombs resembling in elevation old wine-vaults. They were arched in ashlar, the piers being constructed of bricks. Height, to the crown of the arch, 3 ft.; width, 2 ft. 8 in.; width of the piers, 1 ft. 3 in. The bricks were burnt bricks, somewhat rude, roughly ridged on one face, and measuring 9 in. by 2 in. The chambers were recessed to a depth of about 7 ft., and were faced internally with white cement, from a quarter to half an inch thick. Three tiers were visible, the upper one

being but little below the present level of the soil. The archways of the lower tier were 4 ft. high, instead of 3 ft. like the upper ones, and one of the recesses of that lower tier contained a mass of skeletons, the skulls of which crumbled at a touch. I was unable to find anything other than the architecture to give any clue as to date.—*Athenæum*, July 2.

BÛLÂQ.—*Museum*.—It has been decided, by the Egyptian authorities, to remove from its present damp and injurious site the famous museum at Bûlâq, Cairo.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 5.

FAIÛM.—*Ancient Tomb-paintings*.—Dr. Fouquet writes from Cairo to the French *Acad. des Insc. et Belles-Lettres*, describing some ancient paintings discovered during March in a cave in the Faiûm: it contained a large number of tombs mostly accompanied by Greek epitaphs. The walls were decorated with many portraits. Unfortunately, the native discoverers destroyed the greater part of paintings and inscriptions.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 21.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE writes to the *Academy* (Dec. 3), "I shall be working in the Faiûm this winter."

KANOBOS.—Mr. Petrie writes: "On lately visiting the apparent site of Kanobos, a mile west of Abukir, with Mr. W. Grant (who is reclaiming Lake Abukir), I found a large site of rock-cut baths in the sea; also pieces of two granite colossi, and two large sandstone sphinxes, thrown into the sea to form a breakwater. On one of the sphinxes I read under the water the name of a Psammetichos; but the great granite fragments are more akin to the colossus of Merenptah found in the ruins by Middlemass Bey a few years ago. Unhappily, a fort has swallowed up nearly all the probable area of the great temple of Serapis; but we now know, however, that both Merenptah and Psammetichos adorned this place. It seems to have been abandoned before the later Roman age."—W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE in the *Academy*, June 4.

NAUKRATIS.—*Controversy regarding the Inscriptions*.—Messrs. Petrie and Gardner claimed for Greek Naukratis an origin early in the seventh century B. C., and the latter considered the earliest of the inscriptions found there to date back to about 650 B. C. and to revolutionize the theory of the early Ionic alphabet. In Germany, both Professors Hirschfeld and Kirchhoff oppose themselves to this view. Prof. Hirschfeld holds that before the time of Amasis (572–28 B. C.) Naukratis was an Egyptian town, though the Milesians and others may have held fortified posts elsewhere in Egypt; and that the series of inscriptions does not begin before 560 B. C., those of Abu-Simbel still retaining their position as the earliest specimens of the Ionic alphabet. The strange forms that occur in the Naukratite inscriptions are referred by the German epigraphists to individual peculiarities or carelessness of the writers. Mr. Gardner still maintains that, "there

is an unbroken series of inscriptions from the dedication of Polemarchos to that of Phanes, *i. e.*, from the reign of Amasis (or perhaps earlier) to the Persian conquest. Before Polemarchos, and at a considerable interval, hardly if less than fifty years, are inscriptions which still appear to me the earliest specimens of the Ionic alphabet. These I would assign to the earliest Milesian settlement of Naukratis, before Amasis gave the town to other Greeks also." Prof. Hirschfeld considers the epigraphic evidence brought forward by Mr. Gardner to be very scanty in anything approaching support of his theory and to be conclusively against it. Mr. Petrie brings forward two strong arguments for a pre-Amasis Greek Naukratis—the scarab-factory which was evidently in Greek hands under Amasis' predecessors, and the archæological strata, apparently undisturbed, which show that even the scarab-factory is not the oldest evidence of Greek settlement in the town.—Prof. HIRSCHFELD in *Rheinisches Museum*, XLII, pp. 209–25, and *Academy*, July 9 and Aug. 20; Prof. KIRCHHOFF in his *Studien*; Mr. GARDNER in *Academy*, May 14, July 16, Aug. 27; Mr. FLINDERS PETRIE in *Academy*, July 16.

PI-BAST=PI-BESETH=BOUBASTIS=TELL BASTA.—*Discovery of the great temple of Boubastis.*—The mounds of Tell Basta are situate within a few hundred yards of the railway which connects Cairo with Ismailia, and are about half a mile distant from Zagazig station. Lofty and rugged, their broken and blackened summits standing out against the clear Egyptian sky, they represent the wreck of a once great and famous city—the Pi-Bast of ancient days, the Boubastis of the Greeks, the Pi-Beseth of the Bible.

In the admirable paper on Excavations in Egypt which Mariette published in 1879, the eminent explorer says that, after all the interesting mounds of Egypt shall have been exhausted, then, in order to be quite certain that nothing has been passed over, *par surcroît de précautions*, one might attempt the mounds of Boubastis with the faint hope of finding some few monuments of later times. Despite their great extent, Egyptologists have never given much attention to these mounds. They have been abandoned to the dealers in antiquities, who have thoroughly rifled the large nekropolis of cats, from which they get the numerous bronze figures of that sacred animal which fill the shops of Cairo. M. Naville, has transferred the pick and spade of the Egypt Exploration Fund from Tell-el-Yahoodieh to the neglected rubbish-heaps of Tell Basta, where his exertions have been signally rewarded by the recovery of some remains belonging to what must once have been one of the most magnificent edifices of Egypt.

It was one special point that directed M. Naville's attention to Boubastis. In all the excavations which the Egypt Exploration Fund has made in the Delta, there is one remarkable fact to be noticed. Absolutely no monuments of the XVIII dynasty have been found. At Sān, Khataaneh, Pithom,

Nebesheh, Saft-el-Henneh, *etc.*, there are monuments of the XIX dynasty, and sometimes much older ones, of the XII and XIII dynasties; but in that case the gap between the Middle Empire and the XIX dynasty is complete. We are thus led to the conclusion that under the Thothmes and the Amenhoteps a great part of the Delta was still in the possession of foreigners, and not under the dominion of the Pharaohs. During the winter, M. Naville heard that some interesting tombs containing scarabs of Amenhotep III had been found at Tell Basta under ruined houses. Attracted by this reported discovery, M. Naville—accompanied by Mr. F. Llewellyn Griffith, and subsequently joined by Count d'Hulst, both officers of the fund—shifted his camp to Tell Basta about the middle of April. He had but one month left at his disposal, and nothing was farther from his intentions than to commence a great excavation. The tombs proved to be a myth; and—with slight hope of finding anything important at a site unsuccessfully attempted by the late Mariette Pasha—he decided to sink some pits in the bed of the great central depression which marks the area of the temple. This depression is distinctly quadrangular, and is hemmed in by heights composed of innumerable strata of brick buildings: thus exactly verifying the celebrated description written three-and-twenty centuries ago by Herodotos, who says (II. 138):—

“The temple stands in the middle of the city, and is visible on all sides as one walks round it, for as the city has been raised up by embankment, while the temple has been left in its original condition, you look down upon it wheresoever you are. A low wall runs round the enclosure, having figures engraved upon it, and inside there is a grove of beautiful tall trees growing round the shrine which contains the image of the goddess. The enclosure is a furlong in length and the same in breadth. The entrance to it is by a road paved with stone for a distance of about three furlongs, which passes straight through the market-place with an easterly direction, and is about 400 feet in width. Trees of an extraordinary height grow on each side the road which conducts from the temple of Boubastis to that of Hermes.”

Such was the great temple in its prosperity; yet so completely has it vanished that archæologists took its utter destruction for granted. The main features of the scene were, however, still traceable. The square hollow defined the temple area. A break in the continuity of the surrounding mounds marked the site of the gateway. The long line of the street leading from the temple of Bast to the temple of Thoth (identified by Herodotos with Hermes) was yet visible. Here and there was to be seen a weather-worn block of granite, or the mouth of one of Mariette's deserted pits. To go to work in a small way upon so large a site would be to court the same disappointment which befell Mariette. M. Naville assembled a gang of some two hundred fellaheen, and attacked the quadrangular enclosure

in three places at once. The results were as immediate as they were unexpected. One excavation disclosed a number of large monolithic columns and massive architraves, all of red granite, and all prostrate and broken. Another brought to light a wilderness of sculptured building-blocks, crowded with basrelief groups and hieroglyphic inscriptions. These also were of red granite. The columns bore the cartouches of Rameses II; the blocks were engraved with the names and titles of Osorkon II, of the XXII dynasty, who reigned some 380 years later.

As the work progressed, the ruins became more intelligible. The temple was oriented from east to west, and the place of columns proved to be the hypostyle hall. Beyond this, further to the westward, the pit of sculptured blocks represented a second great hall which M. Naville calls "the festive hall;" while beyond this, again, the third pit yielded constructions of a still later date, forming apparently the end of the temple. This part also was in red granite; and here was found the name of Nekhthorheh, who ruled about 480 years later still. Hereupon, M. Naville concentrated his forces upon the two older spots, increased the number of diggers to 400 hands, and tasked himself to clear as much as possible of these halls of Rameses and Osorkon. The excavations made rapid progress. There emerged fallen columns of the beautiful clustered-lotus pattern with lotus-bud capitals, architraves emblazoned with royal insignia, heads, trunks, and limbs of colossal statues, some in groups of three together and some in pairs. In the hypostyle hall was a colonnade of magnificent monolithic columns in red granite, with capitals in the form of lotus buds, or palm leaves, or the head of Hathor, with two long locks. That they are older than Rameses II is proved by the fact that on one of them the name of that king is cut across the ornaments of the column. Though Rameses II and Osorkon II have inscribed their names everywhere, it is very possible that we must attribute this fine edifice to the XII dynasty. The style of the work is decidedly too good for the XIX dynasty. Near the colonnade there were also several statues. One, of life-size, sitting, bears the cartouche of Rameses VI, a very rare name in the Delta. By and by, the name of Usertesen III turned up, thus carrying back the date of the temple to the time of the first great Theban Empire; and some days later, a still more important stone was found, inscribed with the cartouche and titles of Pepi Merira, of the VI dynasty, whose name is found also at Sān—one of the last pyramid-building kings of the Ancient Empire, and founder of the earliest temple of Denderah. The name of Pepi reminds us that Boubastis is spoken of by Manetho in connexion with the II dynasty. The cartouche of Pepi is a long one, like that at Sān, and he is said to be *Lord of On and Ant*.

Meanwhile it became evident that there were scarcely any statues in the hypostyle hall, but that the great hall of Osorkon, in which there were no

columns, must have been crowded with groups and single figures. At the entrance lay two shattered colossi of Rameses II, in black granite, wearing the crown of Upper Egypt. Near these lay two smaller colossi of the same Pharaoh, the lower limbs shattered, but the upper halves uninjured; to say nothing of two others in green granite, two in red granite, and several groups representing Rameses enthroned now with a god and now with a goddess.

Several mutilated groups of two or three colossi together have likewise been found, and we shall probably not be far wrong if we attribute these also to Rameses II. Though not one of the foregoing statues is unbroken, many of the heads have escaped without damage: among others, a beautiful and unique specimen in red granite, wearing the helmet of Osiris, and another in black granite with the crown of Upper Egypt. The former, which has fallen to the share of the Egyptian Government, is already on view at the Bûlâq Museum, and the latter is on its way to England. Here also, in the great hall of Osorkon, were discovered a standing statue of a governor of Ethiopia bearing the customary title of *Royal Son of Kush*; a limestone group of a priest and priestess engraved with an interesting geographical inscription (xxvi dynasty); a small statue with the name of Achoris, a king of the xxix dynasty, who reigned but ten years (B. C. 393-83), and whose monuments are of the rarest; and a fine squatting statue in black granite with the name of Prince Mentuherkhopeshef, a son of Rameses II, who wears the sidelock of youth (a fashion still universal in Nubia) and is entitled *General of Cavalry of his Father*: but it is the work of some earlier dynasty, usurped for the prince, the older inscriptions being erased to make way for the newer. All these are comparatively perfect, and will shortly be exhibited in London by the Egypt Exploration Fund.

Of greater historical interest than the portrait statues are the sculptured blocks which lie piled in inconceivable confusion on the site of Osorkon's hall. These blocks lined the walls, and the basreliefs with which they are closely covered formed, when *in situ*, one huge tableau, or perhaps two tableaux, representing a great festival given by the king, most probably on his coronation day. Though cut up into as many sections as there are blocks, it is yet possible to gather something of the subject. Here were processions of priests bearing standards and offerings; other priests, two and two, carrying shrines and sacred boats supported by long poles upon their shoulders. Osorkon, wearing sometimes the crown of Upper Egypt and sometimes that of Lower Egypt, occurs over and over again, generally with the cat-headed goddess Bast by his side. He offers incense and libations to various gods, or is himself worshipped as a deity by the priests. Occasionally he is seen with his queen, Karoama. Most curious of all are some subjects representing religious dances, or gymnastics executed by the priests, some of whom make fantastic gestures, while others lie flat upon

the ground. Nothing in the least resembling this strange ceremony has previously been discovered upon the monuments. A fragmentary inscription makes record of a festival *which takes place every fifty years*. The entire hall, which M. Naville entitles "the festive hall," was constructed of red granite, all the sculptured surfaces being without polish. Were money, time, and labor of no account, it would be well worth while to rebuild these blocks in their original order and so restore the whole subject; but, as it is, the next best thing is to obtain paper impressions, which can afterwards be arranged in sequence and even reproduced in plaster casts. This, as far as was possible in the time, has been done. The main difficulty was to turn and lift such huge fragments: for this work M. Naville engaged a gang of stalwart *shayalin*, or porters. The near approach of Ramadan made it necessary to suspend the work till next season. One of the very last finds was another fragment of inscription with the cartouche of Pepi—a discovery which possibly presaged others yet more important, and intensified the regret with which the explorers quitted the scene of their labors. It is calculated that they have cleared about one-third of the temple, which Mr. Griffith estimates as being about 900ft. in length from the back of the building to the gateway, with an average width of 150ft. These dimensions do not fall far short of those of the great temple of Sān=Tanis, with which it may be compared.

The historical results thus far go to prove that Osorkon II, of whom little has hitherto been known, must have been the most powerful monarch of the Boubastite line; but that the name of his father Shashank, the Biblical Shishak, who was not only the founder of the dynasty but who is supposed to have been a native of Boubastis, should not once have turned up, is both strange and perplexing. Like the great temple of Denderah, and perhaps also that of Tanis, the original sanctuary upon this spot would seem to have been founded by Pepi I (VI dynasty), whose place in history, according to Brugsch, is about 3,300 years before the Christian era. It was probably rebuilt about a thousand years later by Usertesen III (XII dynasty), again partly rebuilt, or much enlarged and enriched, a thousand years later still by Rameses II (XIX dynasty). Some 460 years after Rameses II it was taken in hand by Osorkon II, who added the festive hall, and perhaps yet more buildings at the eastward end. Last of all, about B. C. 380, we find Nectanebo I making additions at the western extremity of the pile behind the sanctuary. The history of the temple may therefore be said to extend over a period of more than 3,200 years.

On the conclusions to be drawn from these data we quote the following passage from the latest report received from M. Naville: "It is a most singular fact that at Boubastis, as at Tanis, we find traces first of the VI dynasty, then of the XII dynasty, and then occurs a gap which carries us

down to the XIX dynasty. No name belonging to the XVIII dynasty has yet appeared; though some may yet be discovered. Scarabs bearing the name of Amenhotep III have, it is true, been found from time to time in tombs at Boubastis; but, so long as we fail to discover any trace of the XVIII dynasty in the ruins of the temple, we are compelled to believe that the Pharaohs of that line ruled only in Upper Egypt, and that the Delta must still have been in the possession of the Hyksos. Not perhaps till the rise of the XIX dynasty was the strength of the foreign element finally broken; and Seti I may have been the first King who once again actually reigned over both Upper and Lower Egypt."

M. Naville hopes to clear the whole site from end to end next season.—*London Times*, July 1; letter of M. NAVILLE in *Academy*, July 2.

ALGERIA.

NEO-PUNIC INSCRIPTIONS.—In the last number of the *Bulletin de l'Académie d'Hippone*, M. C. MELIX published, with translation and commentary, a number of Neo-Punic inscriptions, found at different periods.

CHERCHELL.—*Excavations continued.*—New fragments of mosaics have been discovered both between the guardhouse and the civil prison and on the neighboring ground belonging to M. Dupont. Among the objects found are a remarkably fine torso of Diana, of white marble, and a colossal marble head.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 24.

The French papers assert that colossal statues of Hercules, Venus, and Jupiter have been found here, and removed to the Museum. At this time workmen are uncovering a buried palace, near the sea, where a mosaic of great size and fine execution has been uncovered.—*Athenæum*, June 11.

TAGREMARET (near).—*Inscriptions.*—The milestones with inscriptions have been discovered to the south of Mascara, near Tagremaret, between Saïda and Frendah. One of these texts names the Emperor Quintilius, brother of Claudius Gothicus, and is the only inscription known to bear his name. These inscriptions make known the ancient names of two localities: **COHORS BREUCORUM** = *Tagremaret*; and **KAPUT URBS**, in the same region.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 26.

TUNISIA.

NEW INSCRIPTIONS.—M. A. PAPIER has published in the *Bulletin de l'Acad. d'Hippone* (1887) about fifty inscriptions found recently in Tunisia and the province of Constantine. Quite a number of these are Christian. An important inscription found near Roum-el-Souk (close to the border-line between Tunisia and Algeria) is completed as follows: *Pre salute d(om-inorum) n(ostrorum) (quatuor) | Diocletiani et Maximiani perpetuorum | Aug(ustorum) et Constanti e[t M]aximiani nobilis | simorum Cæs(arum) te[m-]*

*pl]um dei Mercuri | [v]etustate delaps(um) [ab ordine amp]lissimo | universi
sen[tentiaque] ma[g](istratus) rensium | sumtibus suis restitueru[nt et
de]dicaverunt | curatores | anno Fortunatiani mag(istri). | Aridius Primus.*
Its date is 303–4, and it commemorates the restoration of a temple of Mercury.
Of still greater importance is a Christian inscription found at Philippeville
(the anc. Rusicada) in April 1886. MAGNA QVOD ADSVRGVNT
SACRIS | FASTIGIA TECTIS | QVAE DEDIT OFFICIIS | SOLLI-
CITYDO PIIS | MARTYRIS ECCLESIAM VENERAN|DO NOMINE
DIGNAE | NOBILIS ANTISTES PERPETVV[S] | QVE PATER |
NAVIGIVS POSVIT CHRISTI LE|GISQVE MINISTER | SVSPICI-
ANT CVNCTI RELIGIONIS OPVS. Its date is, probably, the fifth
century, and it contains a number of unusual expressions. It commem-
orated the building of sumptuous porticos before the church by the bishop,
Navigius.

RECENT OFFICIAL EXCAVATIONS.—Some more details may be added to
those given already on p. 148. In the Christian cemetery of LEPTIS (*Lamta*)
four tombs paved with mosaics were found, two with the following epitaphs:
ANTI|STA DOJRMIT IN | PACE VIX|T ANNIS C, and ADEO|DATA|
REQVI|ESCIT | IN PAC|E VIX|T ANNI|S XXV. The remains of the
numerous tombs at SULLECTHUM (*Arch Zara*) are compared with certain
Phoinikian, Syrian and Jewish tombs, being half-cylinders placed on two
or three steps; near this nekropolis, there opens another subterranean one,
whose walls are furnished with rectangular loculi, as in the Roman cata-
combs.—*Gazette Arch.*, 1887, No. 3–4, *chron.* p. 6.

THE STONE-AGE IN TUNISIA.—The May number of the *Matériaux pour
l'histoire de l'homme* contains an original memoir of importance by Dr. R.
Collignon, entitled *Les Ages de la Pierre en Tunisie*. The author spent
three years (1883 to 1886) in Tunisia, carrying out investigations for the
Anthropological Society of Paris; and a summary of his results, illustrated
by maps, is presented in this memoir. It is interesting to note that he has
discovered, in conglomerates near GAFSA, palaeolithic implements similar in
type to those of Chelles and St. Acheul. Worked flints, whether palaeo-
lithic or neolithic, are most abundant in the southern part of Tunisia, if not
confined to this area. A limited district, including the mountainous coun-
try of ELLEZ, is characterized by its megalithic monuments. There seems
to have been a race of dolmen-builders distinct from the workers of the stone
implements; and survivals of these ethnic types may possibly be recognized
in the present population of Tunisia, each type still being represented in its
ancient area.—*Academy*, June 11.

CARTHAGE.—*Report on excavations.*—The aqueduct which in the second
century of the Christian era led to Carthage the waters of Zaghouan and
Djougar is known in the greater part of its course, and is still used for

the supply of Tunis. On December 15, 1884, M. Vernaz discovered at La Malga the entrance of a subterranean aqueduct, through which he could pass for a distance of 200 metres. The construction appeared to be of the same date as the aqueduct of Carthage. Here he found a system of cisterns and gates by which the admission of water to the aqueduct might be regulated. The subterranean aqueduct appears, however, never to have fed the cisterns of Bordj-Djedid. Glass, pottery and lamps of Roman make were found, but nothing of special value. This system M. Vernaz attributes with hesitation to the Christian period, in opposition to M. Daux, who regarded it as Phœnikian. Near the cisterns of Bordj-Djedid is a system of drainage formed of nine branching conduits opening into a single canal.—*Revue Arch.*, 1877, July-Aug., pp. 11-27.

SFAX.—*Nekropolis.*—The French garrison at Sfax, in the work of fortification, dug a trench to the north of the town, where a strange mode of native burial was brought to light. The body was placed in a large jar of rough pottery and buried just below the level of the ground. Large tiles, rudely marked with cross lines, were arranged to form a gable-covering for the jar. The open spaces at either end were then closed by flat tiles. When a jar was used for burial purposes it was broken around the centre and elongated as much as was necessary. The fractured portions were afterwards cemented, and the jar hermetically sealed. The smaller jars, containing the remains of children, needed no elongation. The jars were unornamented (one only was found marked with parallel circles) and contained only the robed bodies of the richer and unrobed bodies of the poorer inhabitants.—*Revue Arch.*, 1887, July-Aug., pp. 28-34.

ASIA.

CEYLON.

YÁPÁWA (or Subhapabatta).—*Restoration of the Dalada Maligawa.*—A. E. Williams, district engineer, reports to the Government, under date of February 1, 1887, the restoration of this Buddhist monument of the XIII century: he adds a ground-plan, front and side elevation, showing the sculptural decoration. The restoration consisted in digging out the missing stones, resetting them in place, and rebuilding walls in ruinous condition.

The construction is as follows: a flight of 24 steps with a plain balustrade leads to a broad terrace, from which rises another flight of 40 steps leading to another terrace, from which rises and leads to a small palace a flight of 35 steps flanked by heavy balustrades profusely ornamented with sculptured figures and bas-reliefs: the palace itself is also decorated with sculpture. Mr. Williams says, "that the work is, now, much as it was when first built,

I think does not admit of any doubt. . . . On the rises of some of the steps were found Tamil-figures roughly cut in the stone, from which I infer that the workmen were brought from India."

HINDUSTAN.

RECENT PUBLICATION ON THE MONUMENTS OF INDIA.—The results of the archæological mission to India confided to Dr. Gustave Le Bon by the French Government have been already indicated, in several ways, in the *Revue Scientifique* and the *Tour du Monde*, and the official and scientific report which he has sent to the Ministry is in the shape of five folio volumes accompanied by more than four hundred plates and photographs. Dr. Le Bon has just published,¹ however, a popular summary made doubly interesting by the important series of monuments of architecture and sculpture of all the regions and series of India which is only surpassed in extent by the official series of the English Government. Unfortunately, the author pays but slight attention to Hindu art, in his text, and in many cases leaves his interesting illustrations unexplained.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 17.

COLLECTION OF ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS OF INDIA.—Steps have been taken by Dr. Burgess (Nov. 1886) for the publication of a general collection of the ancient inscriptions of India. He has lately addressed a circular letter to the different provincial Archæological Surveyors on the subject of the collection of impressions of inscriptions and forming district catalogues of them: "The total number of inscriptions all over India is so large, and the importance of securing the best possible copies of those of historical interest is so great, that it seems very desirable some systematic effort should at once be made to give practical effect to the resolutions of Government, and to secure as exhaustive lists of them as possible. Until such lists are compiled, there must necessarily be a certain amount of haphazard and imperfection in the selection and arrangement of those submitted for translation. The lists ought to contain *all* the inscriptions published or unpublished in each district, and, for convenience, these should be arranged under the following provinces:—

1. (a) Bengal Circle including (b) Assam, (c) South-Western Frontier districts, and (d) Orissa.
2. (a) North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle with (b) Central India Agency and (c) Central Provinces.
3. (a) Punjab Circle with (b) Rajputana and (c) Kashmir.

¹ *Les Civilisations de l'Inde*, par le Dr. GUSTAVE LE BON, chargé par le Ministère de l'Instruction publique d'une Mission Archéologique dans l'Inde. Ouvrage illustré de 7 chromolithographies, 2 cartes et 350 gravures et héliogravures, d'après les photographies, aquarelles et documents de l'auteur: Paris, Firmin Didot et C^{ie}, 1887, VII-743 pp. in fol.

4. (*a*) Bombay Presidency with (*b*) Sind.
5. Haidarabad Territory.
6. Mysore and Coorg.
7. Madras Presidency.

“In the ‘Lists of Remains in Bombay Presidency, Sind, and Berar,’ completed by me early last season, are included mention of all the inscriptions in the districts that I heard of during the preparation of the work, and translations of a considerable number collected by the survey in Gujrat are added in an appendix. For Madras the survey is also in possession of similar information in the ‘Lists’ for that presidency, the whole numbering about 3,000 inscriptions on stone and copper; and at the same time with the Bombay lists I completed a volume of about 230 pages of copies and translations of Tamil and Sanskrit inscriptions. Dr. Hultzsch has now been appointed Epigraphical Assistant to the Archæological Survey of Southern India, and on his taking charge he may be expected to expedite the formation of complete lists for the Madras Presidency. For Mysore and Haidarabad the survey is in possession of but little information of the kind required. For Haidarabad what exists is very fragmentary, and returns would have to be obtained for any complete list. And, as there are no satisfactory lists of antiquarian remains, temples, tombs, old forts, *etc.*, these latter might be collected at the same time. For Mysore, returns were made several years ago to Mr. L. Rice, reporting 3,722 inscriptions. Beyond indicating the villages where inscriptions are to be found, these returns were apparently very imperfect; but they might be made the basis of a more exhaustive and detailed list for the Mysore territory. For Upper India I am not aware of any very extensive materials for such lists. Indeed, in this respect it is much behind Madras and Bombay. The inscriptions in the Museums of Calcutta, Behar, Lucknow, Lahore, *etc.*, might readily be described and catalogued, and those that have been published or referred to in the Journals of the Asiatic Societies, the Indian Antiquary, and in General Cunningham’s reports might be indexed. These materials are important, and ought to be prepared with all other published information available. But, for all the districts included in the three survey-circles of Upper India, a thorough and systematic series of returns are necessary.

“From these Government resolutions it will be observed that it is made the duty of the surveyors to supply me with tabulated returns of all inscriptions as soon as met with; to include in the annual reports a complete tabular statement of the inscriptions met with, including all such as are already mentioned in the existing reports of the survey; special attention is to be given to discover all inscriptions in the districts under survey; and the surveyors can address, either directly or through the local Governments and Administrations, all district officers for information respecting them.

If the scheme is heartily worked in this way, we may hope in the course of a year or so to have a collection of information which when indexed would be invaluable as a basis for the future systematic pursuit of Indian epigraphy."

EXPLORATION IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—We make the following extracts from a report by Mr. A. Rea.

"On completing the survey of the large temple of Virinjipuram, I proceeded to **TIRUMALAI**, nearly 30 miles south of Vellore. This village, which is chiefly occupied by Jains, is built at the base of a steep, precipitous mass of huge rocks. Several miles to the east is **DEVIKAPURAM**, in the Arni jaghir, and on the borders of the Polur taluk. It has a temple in a walled enclosure on the summit of a hill, and another very large one at the base, similar in size and style to the temple at Virinjipuram. All the antiquities at **TIRUMALAI** are Jaina, and are scattered about the face of the huge rock which overlooks the village. The largest is *the temple*, built on a series of platforms ascending from the base of the hill some distance up its side. The principal *shrines* are two in number, and situated on the west side of the rock. The first, or outer one, has its entrance from the east, and is a complete temple in itself, with entrance *gopura*, porch, shrine and tower. A large courtyard-wall encloses, not only this shrine, but another larger one which is placed almost in a line to the west of it, but on a platform about 25 feet higher up the hill. This last temple is at present being completely restored. The two buildings, though comparatively large, are of no great importance archæologically. They evidently, in parts at least, date from Chola days, or about the XI century; but, as they are very similar to others already examined, it was scarcely necessary to survey them. The chief objects of interest are the rock-cut Jaina sculptures, paintings and rock-inscriptions. Close behind the temple, the rock shelves inwards, forming a series of natural caves. In one of these, some chambers have been built up in brick, forming a number of rooms, which were probably once on a time the residence of the Jaina priests attached to the temple. The brickwork of this portion seems, from all appearances, to date from about the XV century. The walls are built entirely under the overhanging rock, which has subsided slightly, and seems in danger of crushing them. The building is extensive, going inwards beneath the rock for a depth of about 45 feet, and extending along its face for over 90 ft.; none of this has been excavated, the whole being a natural cavity filled in with brickwork. On the left, a stair leads up to a first storey, containing a small shrine dedicated to Dharmadevatha. Its back wall is formed by the rock, which is sculptured with a fine set of four figure-panels; these cover a surface of 12 ft. by 4 ft. 6 ins. The left panel shows a standing female figure richly jewelled, grasping, in her left hand, what appears to be a plantain palm 6 ft. high; her left foot rests on the

head of a lion. Four smaller figures occupy the background. The panel on the right has a typical Jaina-figure standing on a lotus, with a snake beside him, and branches rising up in front. A female figure stands on each side. The next panel has a figure sitting cross-legged; chowrie bearers and ornament occupy the background. A standing figure with snake-hood and attendants occupy the panel on the extreme right. On the right of this range of buildings, another stair leads to the upper storey of the *Vihara*, as it may be called. The most of the rooms are on this level. The brick walls, both internally and externally, have once been completely coated with plaster, and this has been used as the groundwork for a series of remarkable paintings, which have evidently covered their whole surface. Those on the exterior have mostly disappeared through the scaling off of the plaster, but, in the interior, some remain in fairly-good preservation. The ceiling of the upper storey is formed by the under side of the overhanging rock, and this also has been decorated with some pleasing designs in color. Two distinct periods of painting are observed, for in one place some painted plaster has scaled off, and shows another set of paintings on a plaster surface beneath it. The best of the frescos is a circular panel about 3 feet in diameter with a Jaina-figure occupying a disk in the centre; from this radiate a number of lines subdividing the panel into a set of smaller ones. Each of these is occupied by different figures variously grouped; one shows a number of worshipping nuns with white hoods, another, lions, elephants and other beasts, and so on. As a rule, the other paintings are very fragmentary, having mostly either scaled off, or been partially destroyed by the damp. The geometrical and floral designs on the ceilings are bright and effective in their coloring, and are in fairly good preservation. Almost on the summit of the same side of the rock, at a height of nearly 100 feet from the ground, is a brick porch with a small cupola, built on a ledge or natural platform on the hill face. It shelters and forms the shrine for a remarkable, rock-cut, Jaina-sculpture, representing Sigamani Nathar. The image is a large one, being 17 ft. in height; the hands measure 2 ft. 6 ins., the arms 9 ft. 6 ins. in length, and the breadth across the chest and arms is 6 ft. 9 ins.

“There are a number of lengthy inscriptions in old Tamil characters cut on various parts of the hill. In addition to the rock-sculptures, there are a number of fine Jaina-images in different parts of the place. Close to the west side of the hill is a fine tank, and a mound with some stones, marking the site of a previous temple. Some large sculptured stones are near. One stands upright, it measures 4 ft. 6 ins. in height above the ground, and 7 ft. 3 ins. broad: it represents an armed warrior with two females standing on each side, and may possibly be a *sati* stone.

“The head-draftsman while working at SHOLINGHUR, surveyed six temples,

all large. Two of them, evidently from peculiarities of the site, show some very unusual arrangement in their plans; the outer walls are polygonal, and some other interesting features make them specially worthy of note. One temple has some carved pillars rivalling in intricacy of workmanship and design the fine piers in the *Kalyana Mandapa* at Vellore. Another pillar in a mandapa is of a rather original design, and quite different in style of architecture from the building in which it now is. It is not unlike, in some respects, some of the elaborate piers seen in a few of the northern caves. The rock-cut temple at **MAHENDRAVADI** was also surveyed. It is cut out of a single boulder, but is not designed so as to form the outline of a structural building, like the *rathas* at Mamallapuram. One side only is excavated, so that in plan it is exactly like the plainer and earlier rock-cut caves at Mamallapuram. The boulder measures 32 ft. across the front, and 19 ft. in height. The vestibule has four massive piers, and the same number of responding pilasters on the side walls. The shrine is a small rectangular chamber, entered directly from the vestibule; a *dvarapala* is sculptured on each side of its door. On one of the pilasters are four lines of an inscription in archaic characters. The style of this excavation is identical with similar works at Mamallapuram, Mamandur, Narsapalayam, Siyamangalam, Pallaveram, and other places. As I expected, its examination fully supports my theory—advanced after I discovered in 1885 that the Mamandur-caves were the work of the Pallavas—that all these rock-cut temples are the work of the ancient dynasty which in the early centuries ruled over the greater portion of the Southern Peninsula.”

ELEPHANTA.—*A new cave* has been discovered in close proximity to the large main caves which are usually visited at Elephanta, near Bombay. It is situated on the north face of the hill, and is in a line with the smaller caves on that side of the island. There is no carving or ornamentation about the entrance, the facade being quite plain. The operations now being undertaken may lead to discoveries of archæological importance.

KOSAM.—*The Cave of the Shadow.*—The discovery of a Gupta inscription on the Prabhosā cave was noticed on p. 153. Dr. Burgess writes to the *Academy* of June 4, giving further details. Dr. Führer, descending the rock, got an impression of the inscription, and at the same time entered the cave, which he has correctly identified as the cave of the Shadow (Buddha's), and found three longer inscriptions in it, and more important than that outside, and four short ones. The contents of these Dr. Burgess hopes shortly to announce. The inscription outside states that the cave was constructed by Rājā Gopāla; and, if we turn to Beal's *Buddhist Records of the Western World*, vol., I, p. cvii., we find “the cave of Gapāla” mentioned, with an account of the appearance of the sacred Shadow in it, as told by Sung-Yun, who visited it in A. D. 518.

MADRAS (Government of).—**PERIANATTAM**.—*Prehistoric Antiquities*.—Mr. A. Rea, of the Archæological Survey, reports (Aug. 15, 1887) an inspection of these antiquities: "They consist of some fine groups of kistvaens and stone-circles. On the Villiyin hill (Survey No. 349), there are three or four tombs; and on the northern face of the Vallari hill (Survey No. 350) there are about sixty or seventy.

"On the Villiyin hill at least four classes of remains exist: (1) Stone-circles, with megalithic kistvaens or dolmens in the centre. (2) Circles, with no remains in the centre. (3) Megalithic kistvaens or dolmens, without circles. (4) Pottery sarcophagi, without stone enclosures.

"The remains generally are much the same as the megalithic tombs at Pallāvaram; but, whereas at that place only occur one or two examples of the dolmens (in the centre of circles), at Perianattam a large number exist in almost complete preservation. Of *Class 1*, above noted, I saw over a dozen. They are formed of a number of large stones laid together, roughly forming three sides of a square, leaving the fourth side—towards the east—open, and the inside clear. A large, flat slab is laid over the top of these as a roof. Close around the central pile is a circle of smaller stones. All these gradually rise towards the centre in a sort of cairn or mound. At a distance of a few feet from the first enclosing circle is an outer concentric one formed of blocks of stone, each stone about two or three feet in diameter; this outer ring completes the tomb. The majority of the remains consist of those noted under *Class 2*. Some of these circles are quite complete, without a stone out of place, and they have no trace of anything remaining or having been in the centre. One, which I measured, had a circle of 27 feet in diameter, with 27 stones closely laid together; the inside level was 2 feet above the surrounding ground. Of *Class 3*, there are a number of examples. For classification they might be included under those of the first, for they are simply the kistvaens or dolmens with their surrounding circles either wholly or partially removed. One had nine large stones laid together, with a flat slab, 6 feet by 5 feet and a foot thick, laid on the top. Of *Class 4*, I saw one partially-complete example, but broken pieces of thick pottery at different places showed that others did, or still do, exist there. The one referred to was almost identical with the pyriform tombs at Pallāvaram, measured 1 ft. 6 ins. in diameter, and 2 ft. in depth. It was badly cracked, and had only some broken pieces of earthenware and large stones in the earth inside."

DADAMPATTI, PARAVAI, ANAPANADI, KODAIKANAL.—We extract from Mr. Rea's report of Sept. 22, 1887: "I have inspected and excavated some ancient burial-places at Dadampatti, Paravai near Thovaremon, Anapanadi near Madura, and the cromlechs near Kodaikanal. I made a splendid collection

of ancient pottery, and in some of the tombs found a large number of bones, also a complete human skull." [*Indian items from Robert Sewell, Esq.*]

WYNAAD.—*Prehistoric tombs.*—At a meeting of the British Archæological Institute (London, Dec. 1) Dr. M. W. TAYLOR read a paper *On some recent diggings in Prehistoric Graves in Wynaad, Southern India*. He had this year excavated a number of these barrows and kistvaens, and had found a remarkable identity, even in detail, with British examples. Within the cists, with the remains of the body, were deposited the sepulchral vessels, the "food vessel," and drinking cup; outside, a quantity of pottery and terracotta idols, amongst which the most frequent was the figure of the cow, and the emblem of the cow's horn. Dr. Taylor called attention to the remarkable correspondence between these cow-idols and those which had been found by Dr. Schliemann at Tiryns, Mykenai, and the fourth city of Troy, which had been referred to the worship of Hera and the cow-goddess Io. He claimed to have shown that these special objects found in Indian graves have their analogues in the archaic cities of Greece, and that the cow-worship of which they are the symbols, surviving in India into far more recent times, is the manifestation of a cult the prototype of which arose on the banks of the Nile.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 10.

PALESTINE.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—*Publications.*—The society will publish during the year, and present to subscribers, the survey of Jaulân with maps and memoirs; the survey of Pella; an account of the Saida sarcophagi; and Mr. Schick's discovery of Constantine's *agora*, which seems to put an end at last to the Fergusson theory on the site of the church of the Holy Sepulchre.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 24.

Survey of the Jaulân, by Herr Schumacher.—The first *Quarterly Statement* for 1888 of the Palestine Exploration Fund will contain the beginning of a Memoir by Herr Schumacher on his exploration of Jaulân and Ajlûn. "The district of Jaulân, the Golan of Manasseh, which has been surveyed, is 39 miles in length at its longest points and 18 in breadth. It comprises an area of 560 sq. miles. On the best map of Palestine there are found about 150 names: on Schumacher's there are 600, being the names of ruined towns, springs, ancient highways, remnants of oak forests, perennial streams, great fields of dolmens. The district of Northern Ajlûn, also surveyed, contains 220 sq. miles, and shows on the map 334 names of places. There are in the Memoir detailed plans of 100 places—churches, theatres, vaults, mausoleums, temples, walls, columns, capitals, street pavements, sarcophagi, caves, cisterns, birkets, aqueducts, and ornamental work; there are collections of masons' marks, Greek inscriptions, drawings of dolmens and stone walls; and there are detailed plans of Umm Keis (Gadara) and Beit Ras

(Capitolias). The district contains about a thousand dolmens scattered over distant fields."—*Palestine Expl. Fund: Quart. Statement*, Oct., 1887.

AKKA.—The road-works have here brought to light a stone upon which is carved in relief a curious double cross on a stepped pyramidal base. It was found to the south of the present Christian cemetery, half-way between the gardens on the present Haurân (Safed) road.—*Palestine Exploration Fund*, 1887, Oct., pp. 224–25.

JERUSALEM (near).—*A rock-cut Tomb.*—In the Wâdy Yasul, east of the Bethlehem road there are some tombs hewn in a cliff of soft rock. The first has a cave-like opening, about 7 ft. in width and height, leading into a square room (14 by 10 by 9 ft.), with straight walls and nearly horizontal (slightly arched) ceiling: in the S. W. corner is a well-mouth, with a few steps in it, about 5 ft. deep, leading to a cistern that extends under nearly the whole room. At the further end of this chamber a small door, with a recess to receive a closing slab (for which the marks of hinges and bolt still remain), leads into a second smaller chamber about 9½ ft. square, which seems to have been the lodging of a living man, and not a tomb: a smaller chamber opening out of this contained bones and mould. There is a probable connection, not yet verified, between this group and another whose entrance was not far from it. The main chamber, with a slightly arched ceiling, has on three sides a stone bench 2½ ft. broad and 2 ft. 2 ins. high: level with its top, on these three sides, are loculi, three on each side, 7 ft. deep, 1 ft. 8 ins. wide, and 2 ft. high, each arranged to be closed by a slab. From the back of this tomb, by the side of two loculi broken into one, a narrow descending passage with three steps leads down to a rock-wall, 2½ ins. thick, through which a hole is pierced showing a (probably) large chamber containing a "large smooth coffin-shaped stone," probably a sarcophagus, 6 ft. long. The entrance to the chamber has not yet been discovered. "All the work hewn in the rock described above is as nicely and correctly done as it is in rock-tombs round about Jerusalem, except in the tombs of the Kings."—C. SCHICK, in *Pal. Expl. Fund, Quarterly Statement*, April, 1887.

TIBERIAS.—*Ruins of the city and nekropolis.*—Notice was given in the JOURNAL (p. 155) of Herr G. Schumacher's discovery of the wall of Herod's Tiberias. His full Report is printed in the April *Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund*, from which the following is taken.

Jewish Nekropolis.—"The construction of carriage roads in the Liva of 'Acca now and then leads to interesting discoveries. One of these roads was commenced at the western gate of Tiberias, taking a western course up the mountain, and, in cutting through an elevation near the gate, an extensive, very ancient Jewish cemetery, was discovered, which could be followed up to a distance of about 600 yards from the gate. The graves were some 2 or 3 feet below the ground, one built close to the other, in

rows of three and more, and only separated by a wall of 1 ft. 4 ins.: the width of each grave was 1 ft. 8 ins., its length up to 7 ft., and its depth generally 2 ft. The building-material was composed of hewn and unhewn basaltic stones, and a good white mortar; the interior of the grave was plastered. Similar graves were also found within the present city-wall. Large slabs lying about prove that they formed the cover of the graves. Next to these rows of graves, which evidently belonged to a poorer class of people, were found handsome sarcophagi, cut out of a limestone of white color, the rock of which exists near the hot-baths. They were lying about in disorder, 1 to 3 ft. below the surface, covered by large basaltic and limestone slabs; a regular orientation could not be made out, but most of them had the head-end toward the east. Their length varies from 4 ft. 3 ins. to 7 ft. 1 in., their width from 2 ft. to 2 ft. 4 ins., their height from 2 ft. to 2 ft. 3 ins. The head-end shows in its interior a cushion, and is generally round, while the foot-end is square; in some, both ends are rounded. The long sides of the sarcophagus now and then show a relief-ornament with a tablet, but no inscription; the ornamentation is elevated but 3 inches, and is quite primitive. Top and foot are distinguished by a simple moulding. Some of these sarcophagi were taken to the Serail in order to be preserved, others were broken to pieces. The ornaments of these sarcophagi, as well as their entire arrangement, are very closely similar to those which I found at Kala'at el Husn, on the other side of Lake Tiberias, the supposed Gamala of Josephus" (see Schumacher, *Der Djaulân*, 1886, Leipzig).

Ancient walls of castle.—The following supplements the description of the wall on p. 155: "Coming from the western gate of the city of Tiberias, the ancient city-wall can be followed up to the cliffs of the mountain above described. Above the cliffs traces of a well-built wall, 60 yards long, run up the steep slope to a point where it unites with the actual fortification-wall of the Kasr. Here the remains show a wall 8 ft. 6 ins. thick, built up with small basalt building-stones, 1 and 2 ft. square, set in a good white mortar, but which now begins to decay rapidly. . . The construction of the wall is exactly the same as that of the remains found between the city and the hot-baths, along the shore of the lake. The wall now runs in two directions, eastwards and westwards, round the summit; in its western course arriving at the described neck, where the plateau is easily accessible, it ends in a square tower of 23 ft., now fallen to a height of a few yards above the terrain, of the same construction as the wall, and bends nearly to a rectangle southward, and southeastward, showing along its course another square tower; from here . . . the wall . . . winds round the natural construction of the mount until it joins the other half, which in a similar way followed the eastern and northeastern slopes." This wall sur-

rounding the hill, called *Kasr bint el Melek*, is 1,040 yards long, and was the fortress or acropolis of Herod, destroyed by Josephus. Few ruins remain within this fortress: they are (1) a large heap of hewn stones and some basalt columns, occupying the summit; (2) a square subterranean building, 26 by 23 ft., with remains of plastering and a projecting pillar, probably of a former vault; (3) a circular basin; both probably used for water-supply; (4) a third square building, 49 by 23 ft., of strong masonry.

City and its wall.—"In passing outside of the acropolis-wall to the south, the general city-wall serpentines along a thin neck, separating two *wāddies*; at this point were remarked another subterranean square basin and, near by, traces of a building. At the eastern foot of the Kasr the most remarkable ruins of the ancient city are found, among which the recently restored and greatly venerated Mohammedan sanctuary of the Sitt Iskeiney rises. It may be hoped that, in constructing the new road across this field of ancient remains between Tiberias and the baths, most interesting discoveries will appear."

The road from the city of Tiberias to the hot-baths is nearly finished. The heap of ruins opened at the construction of the road proved to be, for the greater part, old baths. Roman, Jewish, and Christian sculptured architectural fragments have been brought to light.—*Palestine Exploration Fund*, 1887, Oct., pp. 223-24.

ZIMMÁRIN (Galilee). *Baths and tombs.*—On this ancient site antiquities of interest are daily brought to light. "On the slope between the actual *Khirbet Zimmárin* and the S. W. summit was discovered a large building, with remains of arcades, small and large rooms, paved partly with mosaic, partly with marble-plates. The walls, built of large hewn stones of 2 ft. and 2 ft. 5 ins. in length, are set in mortar." It seems to be a bath. Near it, several capitals of Korinthian and Ionic style, roughly sculptured, were brought to light. A cross fills the space between the Ionic volutes. This and other signs point to the Byzantine period for the construction of these baths.

A number of sepulchral caves have also been opened. They generally lie on the slopes of the mountain, having, as entrances, square openings the upper part of which is slightly arched. The interior of these caves consists of square rooms, the sides of which generally show 3 to 4 koka, the end-wall of each having two loculi. Each grave contained human remains, ornaments, such as bronze armlets, utensils of various kinds, and glass vessels. One of the glass lachrymatories of hexagonal form has a handle like a pitcher; another, a double lachrymatory, is strengthened by an inlaid spiral silver wire. Basaltic and marble mortars for pounding spices have also been found. As in some of these cases Jewish and in others Christian emblems are found, it is presumed that the nekropolis was used for both religions.—*Pal. Explor. Fund*, 1887, Oct., pp. 221-23.

PHŒNICIA.

SIDON.—*Discovery of sarcophagi.*—Further details have been recently published regarding the magnificent sarcophagi whose discovery was announced in the JOURNAL, pp. 97–101 and 156–57. No indication of their age or style had been given until a letter from Mr. George Dennis was published in the London *Times* (July 26), in which he attributes the sarcophagi to the third century B. C. The following is an extract: “I have also visited Sidon, to see the Greek sarcophagi recently brought to light there. They are most interesting, as the only proofs we possess that the Greeks in their imitation of nature aimed at truth in color as well as in form. The colors in many instances, when I saw them some weeks ago, were still very vivid, though the more delicate hues were then disappearing, and will probably vanish altogether when exposed to the light of the day. The scenes represented are chiefly combats and lion or boar hunts, though one sarcophagus is unique in showing 18 women in as many compartments in various attitudes of mourning. One of the hunting scenes betrays an undoubted imitation of a portion of the Parthenon frieze, though of manifest inferiority, both as wanting simplicity in the composition and as shirking details which give character. The art is of the third century B. C., but the date can be determined only by the character, for there are no inscriptions. Great freedom but confused composition mark the Decadence. But, as specimens of Greek polychromy, these are most valuable monuments. As no marble is to be found in Syria, they may be the work of Rhodian artists, and imported from the island.”

Hamdi Bey, director of the Museum at Constantinople and Mr. D. Baltazzi were at once sent on an archæological mission to Sidon to take charge of the discoveries and continue the excavations. In order to transport these sarcophagi to Constantinople, Hamdi Bey built a road to the sea and drove piles to make a wharf for loading them.

On June 7, a new discovery of great importance was made by Hamdi Bey, by cutting through the wall of one of the previously-discovered chambers. A chamber was found in which at first nothing was remarked but two fine bronze candelabra, each about 5 ft. in height. The flooring of this chamber, however, on examination, proved to consist of a bed of great stones laid with the utmost care. Beneath these was a second bed of stones, and then a third, and under all, thus carefully covered up and hidden away, a great monolith covering an opening in the rock. In this deep chamber was found a splendid anthropoid sarcophagus in black basalt, resembling that of King Eshmûnazar, in the Louvre. It contained a mummy and a golden diadem. The lid is covered with hieroglyphs. Toward the feet of the sort of mummy which forms the lid is engraved a Phœnikian inscription

in eight lines, which is translated by M. Renan, as follows: "It is I, Tabnith, Priest of Astarte and King of the Sidonians, son of Eshmûnazar, Priest of Astarte and King of the Sidonians, who rests in this tomb. Oh man, whoever you may be, that shall discover this tomb, open not my burial-chamber, and disturb me not. For there is neither silver nor gold nor any treasure by my side. I rest alone in this tomb. Open not this sepulchre; for such an act is an abomination in the sight of Astarte. If you open my burial-chamber and come to disturb me, may you have no posterity with the living under the sun, and no resting-place with the dead."

The *hieroglyphic inscription* has been read by Maspéro. Beside transcriptions from the *Book of the Dead*, it contains an indication that the sarcophagus once belonged to a General Penphtah or Panephtah. The sarcophagus appears to have been made in the XXIX or XXX dynasty, and utilized for Tabnith in the early part of the third century B. C. To the south of the room containing this sarcophagus was found a sepulchral chamber divided into two compartments. The western one was undeseccrated and contained a quantity of feminine jewelry: a gold necklace; two gold bracelets of beautiful workmanship; and a bracelet ornamented with colored stones, having in the centre a cat's-eye opal; several anklets, rings, symbolic eyes; and a bronze mirror. Hamdi Bey proposes to recommence operations in the early spring of 1888.—*London Times*, June 21, July 21, 26; *Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 24; *Revue Arch.*, July–Aug., 1887; *Palestine Exploration Fund*, Oct. 1887.

M. HALÉVY, the Orientalist, member of the French Institute, has arrived at Constantinople for the purpose of inspecting the lately found Sidon inscriptions, which have been transferred to the Imperial Museum. The Sultan has given 2,000*l.* from his privy purse for a new kiosk to house these antiquities.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 17.

MESOPOTAMIA.

The brick columnar-pier invented by the Babylonian artists.—It has been considered that in the massive constructions of the ancient Babylonians the knowledge and use of supports were wanting. In 1881, M. de Sarzec discovered at Telloh, not in the palace but in another part of the ruins, a remarkable pier composed by the union of four circular columns. This is very important for the history of ancient architecture. The pier is built of circular, triangular, or semi-circular bricks, whose *appareil* is masterly. The inscriptions on these bricks contain two lines more than the ordinary ones of Gudêa, and these supplementary lines mention a new construction of this *patêsi*, supposed to be a place where decisions or oracles were given, and forming part of the sanctuary of the great local divinity *Nin-Ghirsu*, who has been identified with the Assyrian *Ninip*. It is described as being

made of cedar-wood, a fact confirmed by finding in the excavations a certain number of fragments of this wood. M. de Sarzec found two other similar piers, preceded by a broad platform with two steps, indicating a monumental entrance.

On March 25, M. HEUZEY read a paper on this discovery before the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, comparing the above-mentioned entrance-piers with certain details of Jewish architecture, such as the two columns at the entrance of the temple of Jerusalem; the Porch of Judgment, with a cedar-ceiling, in Solomon's palace; *etc.* In regard to the shape of the piers, he recalled the Egyptian columns representing a quadruple lotus-stem, and the grouped piers of mediæval churches. These comparisons give the idea of a far more highly developed architectural science in Babylonia than could have been supposed.—*Revue Arch.*, 1887, pp. 356–57.

SIPPARA.—*Tablets from the Temple of Šamaš.*—A collection of Babylonian antiquities of great interest is at the present time in the hands of a private collector in England. It consists of a series of about 300 inscribed terracotta tablets relating to the revenues and tithes of one of the most ancient of the Babylonian temples at Sippara, dedicated to the Sun-god. In the work of exploration carried on at Sippara by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, large numbers of inscribed stones and terracotta cylinders and over 20,000 inscribed tablets were obtained from the chambers of this vast edifice and were deposited in the British Museum. These monuments vary in date from B. C. 3800 to B. C. 300, and represent every class of literature, sacred and secular. On the return of Mr. Rassam to England, native overseers were retained on the site for a short time, but were last year removed. Arab antiquity-hunters from Baghdad then commenced their irregular diggings on the site, and the collection which has just reached England was thus obtained. While regretting that the recovery of those records and the excavation of so important a site should be due to so unscientific a source, the new collection will be welcome to all students, as several of the inscriptions are of great importance. The majority of the tablets relate to the collection of the revenues of the temple, which were derived from tithes and dues imposed on corn and dates, as well as contributions from pious donors. In addition to these sources of revenue, large grants of land had from time to time been made to the temple by kings and others, and were farmed, like the Wakif estates of the Mahomedan mosques or the glebe lands of the English Church. Thus, we find that, in the twelfth century before the Christian era, the king gave to the temple "a farm adjoining the city of Al-Essu (New Town), which is within Babylon, and placed it in the charge of Ekursumibassi, a priest." The new collection of tablets affords very clear indications of the wealth of the land of Babylonia in the seventh and sixth centuries before the Christian era. Thus, from one tablet we learn that 4,600 sheep

were given to the temple as sheep-dues in one year, the owners being allowed to redeem them on payment of certain sums. In one tablet, 10,000 measures were received in the third year of Nabonidos (B. C. 553); in another, 500 measures from one man. In addition to corn, we find the receipts for quantities of barley, dates and other fruits, oils and honey. The persons paying these dues are gardeners, farmers, boatmen, scribes, weavers, and the master of the camels, and also women, who thus appear to have been taxpayers. The collection of the taxes was appointed to certain persons, and in the reign of Nabonidos the chief-collector was Nabu-sum-iddin, while in Babylon the Egibi-firm were the tax-gatherers. In addition to these receipts for revenues, these tablets mention the reception of various material for the repairs or adornment of the temple. In the eighth year of Nabupalassar (B. C. 616) a quantity of wood and stone was received; in the seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar II (B. C. 547) a quantity of wood, furniture, and bricks; in others, straw and reeds for building purposes; while in the first year of Cambyzes (B. C. 529) we have the memorandum of the reception of five minæ worth of cedar and cypress wood. In the reign of Darius we have the entry of 54 shekels of gold, a metal rarely mentioned in these tablets. One of the most interesting features of these tablets is the great care with which the accounts are kept. The names of the payers are entered in full, and sometimes the name of the father and the trade are given. The amount is entered in ruled columns, and separate payments in other columns, the total being given at the foot, and the whole sometimes countersigned by witnesses. Independent of their value as indicating the flourishing condition of the land of Babylonia and the richness of the temples, some of these tablets are of great historical value as connecting links in the chain of documents on which Babylonian and Assyrian chronology is based. Every one of these tablets is dated in month, day, and year of the king's reign when the transaction took place, and they are, therefore, a most valuable aid to the construction of the chronology of the period. The first of these tablets is dated in the tenth year of Kindalanu, the Kinladios of the Canon of Ptolemy (that is the year B. C. 637), and forms a valuable record of this last of the Assyrian Viceroy-Kings ruling in Babylonia and dependent on the Court of Nineveh. This king's reign of 22 years terminated with the revolt of Nabupalassar and the death of Assurbanipal or Sardanapalos. On the death of the latter king several claimants arose for the Assyrian throne, among others two sons of Assurbanipal—two of these tablets give dates in the reign of the second and third claimants, named Sui-sar-iskun, a name hitherto unknown to us. This name, in the abbreviated form of Sariskun, bears a nearer resemblance to the Sarakos of the list of Berossos, the last king of Assyria. The reign of this king lasted but three years, and terminated with the suc-

cess of the revolt of Nabupalassar. In a tablet dated in the first year of Darius Hystaspes we find the Persian king claiming only the title of "King of Countries," and not the full title of "King of Babylon and Countries," because Babylon was at that time in the hand of Nidintu-Bel, the rebel. These tablets prove very clearly that, great as has been the harvest from the fields of Babylonia, much remains to tempt us to renewed efforts in the work of exploration.—*London Times*, Aug. 9.

ASIA MINOR.

LATE DISCOVERIES.—The *Levant Herald* speaks of several discoveries. A correspondent (Mr. Calvert) states in a long article that a mollah had by a dream secretly excavated in a tumulus at **CHOBAN TEPESE** (Shepherd's Hill), on the Bali Dagħ, in the Troad. The mollah found a tomb with some ornaments of gold and gold leaf weighing about five ounces, which were recovered for the Crown. It is here Mr. Calvert placed **GERGIS**. A statue has been found near **MANISA** (*Magnesia ad Sipylum*), in Asia Minor, but of late Roman date, and sent to the Constantinople Museum.—*Athenæum*, May 14.

ASSIM (Gulf of).—In extracting stones to transport to Constantinople for building purposes, the commandant of the Turkish frigate *Rehberi-Tevfik* discovered the remains of an ancient construction which, on being excavated, turned out to be the ruins of a Greek temple. Some statues and a large number of columns were discovered and placed on board.—*Revue Arch.*, 1887, II, pp. 93–4.

BUNARBASHI.—The *Moniteur Oriental* (April 4, 14, 29) reports the finding of some very valuable articles in a grave at Bunarbashi, consisting of a richly ornamented crown with decoration of oak-leaves and fruits, a broad girdle, a long chain, a female head-dress of gold in imitation of roses, plates, and two staves, all made of pure gold. It is expected that this find, which has been sent for examination to Constantinople, will revive the archæological war about the site of Troy.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 20; *Revue Arch.*, 1887, II, p. 95.

IASOS (Karia).—*Ancient Inscriptions.*—Mr. W. R. Paton writes in *The Classical Review* (June, 1887, p. 176): "When I visited Iasos in the month of March, a vessel of the Turkish navy had just left, which had been engaged for some weeks previously in shipping large blocks of marble extracted from the ruins for use in public works at Constantinople. This and other accessible sites in the neighborhood have for many years past furnished their tribute for the dockyard and other constructions of the capital. In order to find suitable stones the captain destroyed a portion of the mediæval wall which surrounds the peninsula, and in the foundations he came across a series of inscribed bases lying on their sides. With a care, which,

had it been exercised by others charged with a similar mission, would have preserved many valuable documents, he had them extracted whole and deposited on board. I trust they are by this time in the Imperial Museum. Some gentlemen in Choulouk obtained copies of these inscriptions, and I presume they are those published by Contoleon in the *Bull. de Corr. Hell.* for March. . . The wall in question is entirely composed of ancient remains; and, were it carefully destroyed, we should probably possess more inscriptions from Iasos than from any site in Turkey."

KOLOPHON.—Mr. Schuchhardt published in the *Mittheilungen des d. archäol. Inst.*, 1886, pp. 398–434, the account of an exploration of the ruins of Kolophon, Notion, and Klaros, made by him in conjunction with MM. Kiepert and Paul Wolters.

LYDIA.—*French Exploration.*—M. Fontrier's exploration of the plain of the Hermos in Lydia has led to interesting results, as shown by P. Foucart's article in the *Bull. de Corr. Hellén.*, 1887, pp. 79–107 (*cf. Summary*, p. 212), in which his geographical and epigraphic discoveries are given. One of these results has been the identification of the cities of Apollonidea (*Palamont*), Mosteni (Tsobanissa), Hyrkani (Papasli), Hierokaisareia (Sasoba), and also that of the Lykos with the Gurduk-Tchai. The entire region north of Sardis is thus made perfectly known. M. Radet has determined (*ibid.*, pp. 168–77) the site of the Lydian city Attaleia at *Yenidje-Keui* (*cf. JOURNAL*, p. 214).—*Revue Arch.*, 1887, II, p. 96.

MAGNESIA.—The *Moniteur Oriental* (March 28) announces the discovery, E. of Magnesia, near the statue of Niobe, in the probable ruins of a temple dedicated Μητρί Πλαστήνῃ, of a number of early sculptures: (1) a marble statue of Aphrodite, almost intact; (2) a bronze statue of the Asiatic divinity Lunus or Mên; (3) a marble statue of Kybele; (4) a basrelief of two little Erotes giving drink to geese; (5) a large bronze (?) candelabrum. All of them have been taken to Constantinople.—*Revue Arch.*, 1887, pp. 96–7.

Frieze of the Temple of Artemis.—It is announced that M. Demosthenes Baltazzi has recently discovered, here, fifteen new slabs of the frieze of the temple of Artemis, representing a combat of Greeks and Amazons, the greater part of which were brought over to the Louvre by Texier in 1835.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 5; *Revue Arch.* 1887, II, p. 122.

MYLASA.—The ship Assir, which conveyed the newly discovered Sidonian sarcophagi to Constantinople, stopped opposite Mylasa, Karia, where Baltazzi Bey secured two marble statues of the best Greek period. They had been bought for the Louvre for several thousand francs, but the transaction was broken off on account of the difficulties of transportation. From the port Iasos a short time since some blocks of stone from an old wall had been brought to Constantinople for building purposes; but, when it was discovered that they contained 140 interesting Greek inscriptions, they were seized

by the Government. Baltazzi Bey took advantage of the ship's stopping at Iasos to reconnoitre the ruins from which these inscriptions were taken.—*Pal. Explor. Fund*, 1887, Oct., p. 212.

PERGAMON.—At the April meeting of the Archæological Society of Berlin, Prof. Bohn gave an account of the results of the third campaign at Pergamon. The most important discovery was that of the ruins of the Royal palace (*cf. JOURNAL*, p. 162). Being on the very summit and guarded by earth-mounds, the remains found are few: its famous mosaic pavements were spoken of in antiquity.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1887, No. 27.

KYPROS.

Professor SAYCE and Mr. FRANCIS PERCIVAL will leave England next week for Kypros, where they intend to spend a month in archæological researches.—*Academy*, Nov. 19.

Discoveries at Arsinoë.—The many important antiquities discovered at Arsinoë, and already mentioned on pp. 163–64, were sold in May at the Hotel Drouet in Paris, bringing high prices. On this occasion, M. Reinach (*Revue Arch.*, II, pp. 87–89) gives a careful description of them.

IDALION=DALI (near).—*Phœnikian Inscription.*—On pp. 164–65 of the *JOURNAL*, the discovery of this inscription was spoken of and a first reading given. A scientific study of this inscription was read before the *Acad. des Insc. et Belles-Lettres* (April 6) by M. Phillippe Berger. It is at present built into the walls of the church Hagios Giorgios, and consists of a single line, 1.20 m. in length. It is the dedication of a metal tank, offered to the goddess Anath by a king of Kition. The most important difference in the reading is, that the name of the king seems to be Baalmelek instead of Baalram. The translation of M. Berger is as follows: "In the . . . day of the month of Merpaïm, in the third year of the reign of Baalmelek, King of Kition and Idalion, son of King Azbaal, King of Kition and Idalion, son of King Baalmelek, King of Kition, this is the tank which Baalmelek, King of Kition and Idalion, son of King Azbaal, King of Kition and Idalion, son of King Baalmelek, King of Kition, has dedicated to the goddess Anath; may she bless him."—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 16.

EUROPE.

GREECE.

AMORGOS (island of).—*Prehistoric nekropoleis.*—An article by Dümmler, in the *Mith. des d. Instit.*, 1886, pp. 15–46, calls attention to the pre-Hellenic nekropoleis of this island, in whose tombs of marble slabs the bodies seemed to have been buried doubled-up. The obsidian tools and the rude

pottery recalling the types of Hissarlik, Tiryns, and Mykenai, the fibulæ, bronze poinards, marble caps, amulets, and pearls, *etc.*, the small flat marble idols (sign of pre-Hellenic population through the Archipelago) indicate to Dümmler that the civilization of the Kyklades is intermediary between that of Hissarlik and that of Mykenai, and belongs to the Leleges, who were subdued by the Karians (who founded Mykenai), and thus serve as the connecting link between the barbarous remains of Hissarlik and the culture of Mykenai.

ATTIKA.—*Archaic Attic Statue.*—At a recent meeting of the *Acad. des Insc. et Belles-Lettres*, M. Collignon called attention to an archaic Attic statue whose fragments have lately been purchased by the Louvre. It represents a naked standing male figure, with hands clasped, of a type like that of the series to which the "Apollon of Tenea" belongs, but which is new in Attic sculpture. According to M. Collignon, it may have rested on a base similar to many Attic funerary monuments which probably supported, not stelai with basreliefs, but statues.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 18.

PROF. MILCHHÖFER'S DISCOVERIES IN ATTIKA.—In view of the text which he is preparing for the *Karten von Attika*, Prof. Milchhöfer has made careful researches throughout Attika for ancient inscriptions of topographical interest. He has not only succeeded in naming with certainty a large number of ancient Demes, but among his discoveries have been many sculptures of the greatest interest. He has found rich material in the abandoned and ruined chapels. Among the objects discovered by him was the interesting pedestal of a statue from Kropelia, described on p. 176 of our JOURNAL.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1887, No. 18.

An archaic domical tomb.—A letter from Prof. Milchhöfer, published in the *Berl. phil. Woch.* of June 11 (No. 24), gives one of his latest discoveries. "Near Thorikos, on the West coast, at a point where I have excavated in vain, there is, on the saddle between the high pointed hill 'Viglaturri' and a neighboring lower hill on the north, a high tumulus (marked as such even on the still unpublished map of Laurion of Captain von Bernhardt); its circumference is about 150 of my paces. The hill is pierced in three places, and one can look into it by an artificially hollowed space at the north end. This appears to be a kind of pointed-arched gallery of primitive construction in which the flat slabs of limestone (rather rough and not large) are arranged so as to approach as they rise and then join at the summit. The northern end is rounded off in apsidal fashion, the southern end is not covered. Though evidently high, the interior is filled in with rubbish and stones so that the original height cannot even be approximately determined. It still measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres; at this height the interior, which must grow far wider below, is hardly more than two metres wide. The length from north to south equalled about 20 of my paces. Towards the middle the construction is somewhat crushed in by the weight of the hill.

“There is no analogous construction to this in *Greece*. It reminds one of some tombs in Etruria, especially the Regulini-Galassi. The pointed style is repeated, though in later and more artistic form with regularly cut stones, in Thorikos itself at the back of the theatre.

“I have urged the clearing out of the interior on Dr. Schliemann and the general Ephor of Antiquities, Kavvadias.”

Sanctuary of Dionysos in Ikaria.—On May 9, as Prof. Milchhöfer was returning from Marathon to Kephisia, he took the road that leads from Vraná to the northeastern declivity of Mt. Pentelikon. At its foot lies the place called *Dionysos*, now in the midst of pine woods. There are here the ruins of a church of remarkable ground-plan with remains of a small fore-court, a square wide portico with unsymmetrical door, having in its centre a large marble urn, then a sanctuary with a single large apse. Some beautiful Byzantine ornamented slabs, either lying about or built in, show that a still earlier and probably larger church stood on this site. The tolerably well-preserved walls are almost entirely built of ancient blocks of Pentelic marble, generally of large dimensions, taken from some ancient circular construction; others from the jambs and supports of the doors; others lie about. The largest, once 2.80 met. long, bears the inscription in large letters, Αἰνίας Ξάνθιππος Ξανθίδης νικήσαντες ἀνέθεσαν (*C. I. G.*, 237). It is the epistyle-beam of a large choregic monument. A similar stone, still 1.67 met. long, bears the letters EYT █ █ █ | KAIT █ █ █. The circular building from which came the stones of the apse call to mind a choregic monument like that of Lysikrates in Athens. The remains of an altar and a number of bases with hollows for votive offerings show that a famous sanctuary stood here. Besides Athens, Eleusis, and the Temple of Sunion, there is no ancient centre of worship which showed such considerable remains *before any excavations*.

That the sanctuary was of Dionysos is shown by the name of the site, and is confirmed by an inscription in letters of the IV cent. B. C.: Κηφίσιος Τιμάρ(χου?) | Ἰκαριεύς | εὐξάμενος ἀνέθηκε | τῷ Διονύσῳ. A monument of such importance—as is shown by the remains—cannot be unknown to fame. Prof. Milchhöfer considers the site to be without doubt that of Ikaria, the Demos of Ikarios, where the god first visited, and he brings forward various proofs of the fact. Leake placed Ikaria in this neighborhood.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1887, No. 25.

ATHENS.—EXCAVATIONS ON THE AKROPOLIS.—The following archaic marble sculptures have recently come to light on the Akropolis: a statue without head or ends of feet, more than life-size; another, life-size figure without head, of polished marble; an indeterminable statue; the upper half a statue belonging to the earliest style of art; a small head of archaic style; bases of columns which served as supports of statues. Besides, there were

found two bronze statuettes of Athena about 25 centim. high (?) of beautiful execution. According to the Έστία (Δελτίον 541 of May 10/22) one of these, found near the Erechtheion, represents Athena Promachos, and is evidently that described on p. 169, though there described as 35 and not 25 centim. high. The figure wears a long robe, girdle and crested helmet; the right hand is raised as if to hurl a spear, the left carries a shield with which she protects herself. The period is pre-Pheidian.—Έβδομός, 1887, No. 15, May 9 (21).

Among discoveries made during the year are (1) a male bearded bronze head of archaic style and great value, and (2) some inscriptions bearing the names of two famous artists, Archermos of Chios and Onatas of Aigina (cf. Professor Merriam's paper, p. 315).

Pelasgic remains on the Akropolis.—North of the Erechtheion there have been found some vases of Mykenaiian style, and remains of houses similar to those of Mykenai and Tiryns. The importance of this discovery for the history and topography of the Akropolis is evident: these are remains of the Pelasgic period, when the Akropolis was not a sacred spot but was occupied by dwelling-houses.—Δελτίον τ. Έστ., No. 530.

The design is to continue the excavations till the whole surface of the Akropolis has been investigated to the bed-rock.

Pelasgic approach to the Akropolis.—Just east of the Erechtheion a discovery has been made, during the summer, which is of great importance to the early history of the height. This is a Pelasgic approach to the citadel, hitherto unsuspected, somewhat like that at Mykenai on the N. E. side of the hill. Two low walls of the Pelasgic type run northward inclosing a narrow passage which gradually enlarges and slopes downward by an easy descent till it approaches the wall of the Akropolis; then they turn abruptly to the east and the passage falls by a quick descent, part of the way by steps, and partly through a cutting in the rock, till at a considerable depth it emerges from the present wall where the latter has turned to the S. E. The low wall on the east side of the passage is continued for some distance eastward from the angle, and may have inclosed the ancient palace on the hill. The so-called Themistoklean wall of the Akropolis blocked up this Pelasgic approach entirely; and the part within appears to have been covered in during the levelling process that followed the construction of that wall.

Archaic male statue.—The wall itself was here composed of a great variety of material, large and small stones, a portion of a small column, etc. Embedded in these, near the bottom, was found an archaic male statue of white marble in so good a state of preservation that even the polish is visible in some parts, though the breast is deeply corroded in places. It lacks the head, a great part of the arms, and the legs from

the knees. The shoulders are broad and square, the waist and hips narrow; and, while archaic, it bears much of the charm of the later stages of development. It now lies on its back in the Akropolis Museum.

The Pelasgic entrance makes the third which has now been discovered within the walls of the Akropolis on the north side. The two others are west of the Erechtheion, one the long-known staircase leading to the Grotto of Agraulos (see *News*, p. 169), and the other a short distance to the west of this in the angle of the same bastion: this came to light last winter. To the east of the Pelasgic approach, the rock has been laid bare for some distance along the wall, and several capitals, drums of columns, and other architectural members have appeared in the wall and beside it. They are of poros stone and belong to the same epoch as others already known, imbedded in the wall. Some maintain that they belong to the old temple on the site of the present Parthenon, and others, to the complex of walls adjacent to the Erechtheion on the south. Some show very plain indications of having suffered from fire.

The building at the S. E. corner of the Akropolis, long known as the Chalkotheke, a name now transferred to the diagonally opposite side of the plateau near the Propylaia, has been completely excavated, and its fine walls laid bare to the bed-rock. Nothing was found to determine the character of the structure, so that it still remains a problem. But a head, smaller than life, was unearthed, together with many potsherds and a few bits of bronze. The head is in a remarkably good state of preservation (even to the nose), and represents a male, with hair arranged in two long braids crossing each other behind and brought up over the front, but there hidden by the hair brought down in all directions from the crown. The hair and eyebrows are painted a golden hue, and the pupils of the eyes dark, with a line of dark red under the edge of the lids. The lips are colored red; the eyes quite natural; and the mouth, while possessing a short upper lip, has passed beyond the typical archaic smile. Indeed, if the head is pre-Persian, it must belong to the latter part of this period, and is one of the most pleasing yet known. Adjacent to the north wall of the structure, where this head was found, a part of the old Pelasgic wall was uncovered, forming the northeast defense in the earliest days. It is built of large rocks of Akropolis-stone, without any attempt to fit them closely, and gives one the best idea of the old fortification that can be obtained on the hill. In the northeast corner of the walls were unearthed the substructions of a small building composed of very diverse materials, among them a plinth of poros stone about a yard square and a foot and a half thick, set on end, the inner face bearing the remains of a portion of foot and the traces of another upon a piece of marble let into the plinth and fixed with lead. The foot, which is preserved as far as the instep,

from the tips of the toes, is of excellent workmanship and well proportioned. On the upper edge of the plinth is an inscription in the Attic alphabet, running across from one edge to the other, reading $\delta\nu\beta\omicron\varsigma : \acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\theta\eta\kappa\epsilon\nu : \delta \Pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\nu$.

The closed H of this inscription and the archaic form of the other letters would place it in the first half of the VI century B. C. or earlier, while the impression produced by the foot is of something later: one of those charming paradoxes of archæology.

About 40 feet east of the steps of the Parthenon, a platform had been uncovered, composed of large blocks of Peiræis stone, originally, as it would seem, two layers thick. The supposition that this was the foundation for the round temple of Rome and Augustus, a block of whose inscribed architrave lies close by, seems reasonable. A portion of this platform is to be removed in order to examine the mass of *débris* upon which it rests.

ADDITIONS TO THE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—During the last months of 1886, the following objects were added to the Museum. (1) The most important statues discovered at Epidauros, including seven statues and one basrelief of Asklepios; four statues of Aphrodite; three statuettes, each, of Athena and Hygieia; four of Epheboi; a number of basreliefs with Asklepios, Hygieia, *etc.*: (2) a tombstone with inscription and a basrelief from under the S. wall of the Akropolis: (3) a funeral stele with inscription and a basrelief from Sepolia: (4) a fine youthful head from Pharsala. The following arrived during Jan–Feb. 1887: (1) a fine relief representing a naked Ephebos in a chariot driven by a woman, from the Amphiaraion: (2) another, from the same site, representing a sacrificial procession: (3) the interesting bases found by Professor Milchhöfer at Kropeia.—*Revue Arch.*, 1887, II, pp. 71, 73, gives a full list and description.

BRITISH SCHOOL.—The Earl of Carnarvon presided over the first annual meeting of the subscribers to this School, held June 6 in the rooms of the Society in London. Valuable gifts of books have been received from the delegates of the Oxford University Press, from the Syndics of the Cambridge Press, and from many private publishers, including Messrs. Bentley, Bell, Macmillan, Murray, Kegan Paul and Trench, and Messrs. Calvary & Co., of Berlin. Some private individuals have also made valuable gifts to the library, and it is hoped that their example may be widely followed. The committee have expended a sum not far short of £250 upon the purchase of the books which it was considered most important for the school to possess. The appeals for aid made last year after the meeting of subscribers in October did not produce very much result. The new donations amounted to no more than £115; new annual subscriptions were promised to the amount of £70.15s. a year. Donations toward the establishment of a capital-fund or annual subscriptions will be received by the hon. treasurer, Mr. Walter Leaf, Old Change, E. C. As Mr. Penrose's suc-

cessor, the committee have been fortunate in securing, for two years at any rate, the services of Mr. Ernest Gardner, who is a thoroughly trained archæologist, and has had the great advantage of working under Mr. Penrose as a student during the past season, so that he will take up the work with full knowledge of what is required. It is proposed next session to provide board and lodgings at a moderate rate in the school building for a limited number of students. Information upon this point may be obtained from the hon. secretary, Mr. George Macmillan, 29, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London, W. C., to whom all applications for admission to the school should be addressed.—*London Times*, June 7.

BARDARION (Thessaly).—*Early Roman Sarcophagus*.—Near this place a marble sarcophagus has been found, covered on all sides with fine reliefs: on the front are a man and woman surrounded and accompanied by Cupids: on the back is a man with two garlands and, close by, two eagles and lion-heads: on either end are sphinxes. Inside were found a number of gold ornaments and a coin. The latter belongs to the pre-Christian Roman period.—*Δελτίον τῆς Ἑστίας*, March 8 (20).

KEPHALLENIA.—The Museum and Library at Argostoli founded by Archbishop Kalligas has been enriched by a collection of 109 gold, 876 silver and 1,597 copper coins found at Same, Kephallenia, and presented by Dr. Milearesis.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, Oct. 22.

KYTHERA.—Dr. SCHLIEMANN returned to Athens, November 27th, from Kerigo (anc. Kythera), where he attained his main object of discovering the ancient temple of Aphrodite mentioned by Homer and Herodotos; but except some Cyclopean walls there are no vestiges of antiquity.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 10.

MANTINEIA.—The excavations at Mantinea undertaken by the French School and directed by M. Fougères have been most successful. The plan of the town-walls with the gates and towers has been drawn up; the theatre and the plan of its *scena* made out; and remains of buildings discovered near the theatre; also the site of the temple of Hera, mentioned by Pausanias. The position of the Agora has been determined and the porches which surround it brought to light. A street leading from the centre of the city to the southern gate, paved with large blocks worn by cart-wheels, has been recognized. There have been found, architectural fragments, including a series of Doric capitals of various periods; marble sculptures; bronzes; terracottas; stamped bricks; inscribed tesserae; and several interesting inscriptions. Among the sculptures may be mentioned an archaic stele on which is represented a female figure almost life-size, holding a flower (?) in her right hand; also three marble panels containing nine figures in relief. The subject represented is the musical contest of Apollon with the Satyr Marsyas. Six Muses accompany Apollon, and

hold in their hands musical instruments and manuscripts. The last panel containing the three remaining Muses has not yet been recovered. These are thought to be the reliefs spoken of by Pausanias (VIII. 9. 1) as decorating the pedestal of the group of Leto and her children. They will be published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*. Of the inscriptions found, one contains an archaic legal text in the Arcadian dialect; one, a list of the companions of Philopoimen, and a third, of the Roman period, relates the liberality of Epigonos who enriched the Agora and added the beautiful porticos.—*Courier de l'Art*, Nov. 4; *Chronique des Arts*, Nov. 19.

MYKENAI.—*Akropolis*.—The exploration of the summit of the akropolis has brought to light a series of walls which, by their arrangement, construction, and colored decoration, recall those of the royal palace at Tiryns. Diggings were also made on a lower level near a large tower with polygonal walls. Many walls of the Roman period were brought to light at this place. Several precious objects were picked up, notably a bronze female statuette, with chiton and diploïdion, of archaic workmanship (0.093 m. high). M. Tzountas is in charge of the excavations.—*Revue Arch.*, 1887, II, p. 76.

OROPOS.—*Theatre*.—In July and August, 1886, the clearing of the *scena* of the theatre near the sanctuary of Amphiaraos was finished. The wall of the *hyposcenion* is adorned with ten Doric half-columns whose lower portion is in some places preserved; around the orchestra were found seats with inscriptions. The *scena* is even better preserved than at Epidauros. The architraves of the upper colonnade bear inscriptions important for the terminology of theatre-architecture.—*Revue Arch.*, 1887, II, p. 76.

SIKYON.—*Excavations by the American School*.—During the spring, excavations have been carried on at Sikyon under the auspices of the American School, interesting from the fact that they were the first systematic excavations made there. Numerous ruins still exist upon the site, consisting of the theatre; the stadium; considerable remains of a large brick structure, probably Roman baths; many foundations of buildings; aqueducts cut in the rock; and traces of streets. There are extensive remains of the wall surrounding the akropolis, which was constructed by Demetrios Poliorketes. Fragments of columns also are found in and about the churches of the modern village of Vasiliká. It was thought best to confine the work mainly to the theatre. The chief object was to discover its complete plan; but at the same time it was proposed to do some digging on the foundations of other buildings, for the purpose of identifying, if possible, some of these structures with the temples or other buildings mentioned by Pausanias. Little of importance was accomplished outside of the theatre, finding no inscriptions, and only a piece of marble upon which were the toes of a statue, and an Ionic capital of ordinary stone: but the results of the work in connection

with the theatre are of great archaeological value. It was one of the largest in Greece; the plan of its structure can now for the first time be studied.

The plateau upon which Sikyon lay is separated by a rocky declivity into two portions, a larger one nearer the gulf and a smaller one in the rear. The theatre was cut out of this rocky declivity. When excavations were begun, there were to be seen slight traces of the stage-foundations of the stone seats, and two large arches, one on each side of the cavea, leading from the outside to the higher rows of seats. Over the orchestra was a layer of earth, from three to nine ft. deep. The excavations have brought to light three main walls belonging to the stage foundations. The one nearest the orchestra is about seventy-two ft. long and three ft. high. At its foot, in front, an ornamental marble border extends nearly its entire length. The blocks composing this border have at the ends the masons' marks, in the form of Greek letters. Upon one of them is one of the inscriptions found. This front wall has three doors in it, the middle one being double. It is evidently of Roman construction, being composed of not very large blocks of stone, and having bricks built in it. The second wall is of a different character from the first. It is made of large blocks of stone, well laid, and is without doubt of Greek construction. Its length is about 48 ft.; its height the same as that of the first wall. It has in it only one door. The third wall is of mixed construction, part being like the first one and part like the second. It has the same length and height as the second wall. In it are two doors. At the distance of about 21 ft. from the east end of the stage a cross-wall extends between the second and third walls at right angles to them. The orchestra has an elliptical form, but the ellipse is not complete. There are five rows of seats cut out of the rock, and fourteen stairways extending upward, dividing the seats into fifteen divisions, or *kerkides*. The front row is of more elaborate construction than the rest, each seat having a back and arms.

The drainage system of the theatre seems to have been elaborate. A deep drain extends around the orchestra to the entrance, having stone bridges opposite the stairways, precisely as in the theatre at Athens. An aqueduct passes from the centre of the orchestra to the stage, and out under the middle door of the first wall. Another extends from the western side of the orchestra to the one just mentioned. In various places earthen pipes were found, which evidently served as drains. Two arches, which afforded entrance and exit to the people in the higher rows of seats, are interesting, as adding another to the very rare examples of Hellenic arches. The old theory that the Greeks did not construct arches until after they came under Roman influence must be abandoned. Another arch of Hellenic construction was found by the Germans at Olympia. That the arches at Sikyon are not Roman is manifest from their construction. There is in them no

trace of mortar or brick. In the dimensions of the blocks and the manner of laying them, the arches are exactly like the portions of the stage walls that must be attributed to the Greeks. In addition to the three main walls of the stage-structure were found two others in the rear, of Roman construction, running parallel to them. A portion of a column, apparently *in situ*, upon the outer wall, would seem to indicate that it was the foundation wall of a colonnade adorning the front of the theatre. In following up the wall last mentioned, was found a structure the nature of which is obscure, though it seems to have been a fountain of somewhat elaborate construction. In front are portions of four columns, still in position, channelled only upon the outer side. Back of the columns, at a distance of about three ft., is a semicircular enclosure, with plastered walls and a smooth floor. A great number of fragments of tiles found within would seem to indicate that the structure was roofed.

The artistic remains found are not of very great value. The most important are: the arm of a statue of more than life-size; a piece of the leg of another statue; the lower part of a draped statue found in the earth covering the stage; numerous architectural fragments, among others an Ionic epistyle of common stone, a Doric epistyle of marble, pieces of Ionic and Doric capitals, and of lion-head waterspouts (some bearing traces of blue and red paint); numerous copper coins having upon them the dove, the well-known symbol of Sikyon; a number of small earthen lamps; two inscriptions, one of the Roman period, incomplete, relating to honors to be bestowed upon certain ambassadors, the other of the Alexandrian period, recording the victories gained in various games by one Kallistratos, the son of Philothales.

A detailed report of the work done at Sikyon, accompanied by a plan of the theatre, and illustrations, will appear in the volume of Papers of the American School for the present year.—*New York Nation*, Aug. 18.

Recent discoveries: two marble heads and four nekropoleis.—We have advices from Sikyon, under date of December, which speak of the discovery of two marble heads of good Greek work, which are very important as examples of the famous Sikyonian school of sculpture: they are the first heads found at Sikyon. One was unearthed in the orchestra of the theatre: it was at first thought to be a female, but is concluded to be a Dionysos of the extremely feminine type: the pupils of the eyes are painted red, the hair golden. The other head was found in the possession of a peasant: it is half life-size, and the face is excellent.

Four different nekropoleis have been found on the slopes of the hill, and will probably yield good results.

THASOS (Island of).—*Discoveries by Mr. Bent.*—Mr. Theodore Bent makes the following report on the important excavations he has carried on here.

“During a period of seven weeks I have been engaged in excavating in the island of Thasos on behalf of the Hellenic Society and the British Association, and the results have been satisfactory, more especially in marbles and in inscriptions, of which latter I found about forty. Thasos was independent and a place of considerable importance even down to the later days of the Roman empire, owing probably to the fact that Thasiote marble was in great request in Rome and in Athens at the time of Hadrian. I propose to devote a few remarks to the chief buildings which we dug out, and the principal marbles and inscriptions which came to our hands in the course of our work.

“1. *The Roman Arch*.—About a quarter of a mile from the principal gate of the city, the gate on which the basrelief of Herakles was found, and in a direct line with what must have been the chief street of the city running from west to east, we saw two large stones appearing about 2 ft. above the present soil level; and on digging down a short distance we found a portion of a long inscription which identified the building as a Roman arch erected by the Thasiotes to the honor of the imperial family and to commemorate the victories over the barbarians, who were at that time threatening the outlying provinces of the empire. Its destruction had been complete, and the *débris* lay 10 ft. below the surface, only the four bases on which the arch had rested and the platform joining them remaining in their original position.

“The arch was 54 ft. in length, and consisted of three entrances, the central one being 20 ft. in width; the bases of the two exterior columns were the largest, being 5 ft. 3 in. square, the bases of the inner columns being only 4 ft. 8 in. square. One of the inner columns was intact, and stood 9 ft. 5 in. high, and had a pretty scroll-pattern running down one angle. The whole structure rested on a marble pavement 6 ft. 11 in. wide; capitals decorated on two sides only had adorned these columns, worked with different floral devices in very high relief, with an egg and tongue pattern below. Of these capitals we found the fragments of six. Above these appears to have run, both behind the arch and in front, a very rich frieze, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, in huge blocks of marble ranging from 7 to 10 ft. in length, the top of which was decorated with a deep egg and tongue pattern, and below this in front ran the inscription, 19 ft. 7 in. long, in two lines, and in Greek letters 3 in. deep. The legend is as follows: ‘The reverend and great city of Thasos to the greatest and most divine Emperor Cæsar M. Aurelius Antoninus, well deserving of his country, great Britannikos, great Germanikos— The city of Thasos to Julia Domna— The city of Thasos to the god L. Septimius Severus and to Pertinax.’ The inscription to Julia Domna and Severus and Pertinax has the appearance of being added later, as the letters are not so well incised.

"Above this frieze was a projecting cornice, and on the top of this rested a large statue of a man struggling with a lion, doubtless a double allusion to Herakles, the traditional protector of Thasos, and the Roman triumph over the barbarians. We found all the fragments of the body of the man and the lion beneath the *débris* of the arch; but the man's head was missing and the lion's much damaged. The man had his left arm round the lion's neck; his right arm, which is missing, he held up, and doubtless had a weapon in it; he had one knee on the ground and the other leg bent forwards towards the lion: he wore a Makedonian tunic, and evidently had a scabbard by his side; the lion's haunches rested on the ground, the forepaws being fixed in the man's flesh.

"In front of the two central columns of the arch stood four pedestals, two behind and two before, carrying statues, and with inscriptions. In front of the northern columns nearest to the city, and consequently in the place of honor, stood a prettily adorned pedestal 6 ft. 9 in. high, with an inscription which tells us that the statue which surmounted it was erected by the senate 'to their mother Phloueibia Sabina, the most worthy archpriestess of incomparable ancestors, the first and only lady who had ever received equal honors to those who were in the senate.' The statue we found at the foot of the pedestal, luckily preserved by falling into a bed of sand, so that only the tip of the nose and the right hand were missing; the left hand, which hung by her side, is adorned with a large ring, and the whole body is covered by a gracefully hanging robe; the face is that of a young and lovely woman. Although not resembling statues to the same person, it is highly probable it was erected to the honor of the Empress Sabina, wife of Hadrian; the name Julia is sometimes given to her, but it is more probable that the above is a Greek attempt to spell Fulvia, a name so intimately associated with the imperial family at that time.

"Of the statue which stood on the corresponding pedestal in front of the southern column we only found fragments of drapery of highly inferior artistic merit, and an inscription on the pedestal telling us that it was erected to the 'most worthy archpriestess Memmia Belleia Alexandra, whom the solemn assemblage of the senate designated as mother.' Doubtless she was another of the same imperial family, most probably Julia Mamæa, niece of Septimius Severus and mother of Alexander Severus. The pedestal and inscription are greatly inferior in execution to those below the statue of Sabina. At the back of the arch were two pedestals, around which we also found fragments of statues; but only that on the northern side had an inscription, recording that in honor of a most worthy Macedonian certain most sacred Bacchic rites had been celebrated.

"In the neighborhood of the arch and amongst the *débris* of it we found splendid fragmentary remains of a Doric building of much earlier date. On

one stone was an inscription to Keraunian Zeus, with a thunderbolt underneath it, pointing to a temple in honor of that god having existed in the vicinity of the arch.

"2. *The Theatre* occupied a bend in the hill just inside the walls, and about five hundred feet above the level of the town. The lines of the seats, the semicircle of the orchestra, and the colonnade behind the stage erections were alone visible; and the former two were entirely covered with soil and with a thick growth of bramble, which rendered our work somewhat difficult, and which had created such havoc amongst the seats that it was impossible to follow out the circles. The inhabitants told us that, a few years before, a Turkish ship had removed all the marbles from here which bore any traces of ornamentation, and which appeared above the soil. Commencing at the western edge of the semicircle which bounded the orchestra, we discovered that below the seats, and dividing them from the orchestra, had been a wall of huge marbles, twenty-seven blocks in all, the average size of which was 5 ft. 9 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, and 10 in. thick. On each of these marbles had been inscribed two large letters, well cut and of a good period, 8 in. high. As some of the blocks were missing we were unable to recover all these letters in their order, but we got sufficient to prove that they did not form part of an inscription running round the orchestra, but doubtless were letters indicating the number of the seats. Along the top of this wall ran iron railings to protect the seats, the front row of which appears to have been so placed that the knees of the spectators would be on a level with the top of the wall. On uncovering the seats we found that names, initials, and letters were cut on all of them. One of the front seats had the letters ΠΕΙΞ, doubtless for the priests, ΙΕΠΕΙΞ; another was the seat of Theodoros, another of Onesimos, another of Herakles. Some of the names were of a much later period, scratched on the top of older ones. One seat had a large *omega*, 2 ft long, cut upon it, whilst its next neighbor had only a tiny *alpha*. All the seats were much worn, and were on an average 1 ft. 4½ in wide, 7 in. deep, and with a groove underneath for the spectator's heels. From the disturbance of the rows through the roots of the brambles it was impossible to trace more than the central passage, which was reached by steps from the orchestra through an opening in the surrounding wall. The διαζώματα were in no way recognizable, and it was impossible to decide how many grades of seats there had been, for the upper part was lost in the dense jungle of fir-trees and brambles. The orchestra and stage fittings had been subjected to serious alterations during the Roman period. Behind the proscenium had run an elegant Doric colonnade with light columns, 2 ft. 9½ in. round, and fifteen flutings supporting the triglyph, 1 ft. 6 in. high, with plain metopes, 1 ft. square; and behind this colonnade were the bases of six massive columns,

which had evidently supported the exterior decorations towards the town, which have altogether disappeared. Underneath the stage buildings, and entered from outside, was a narrow passage 2 ft. 5 in. wide, which opened into the orchestra, and was evidently one of the means of entrance for the spectators. The orchestra was 10 ft. 8 in. below the level of the stage building, which from the colonnade projected into the orchestra 15 ft., and was an erection of Roman date, as was evidenced by pieces of the Doric colonnade being used in its construction. From one extremity of the semicircle to the other was 76 ft., and it appeared as if sloping walls from these extremities to the stage had originally formed part of a longer extension of the circle, which had been reduced to suit later requirements. The diameter of the circle was 74 ft.

“Near the western entrance we found several inscriptions and three bas-reliefs with prayers to Nemesis attached. Two of the figures represent the usual virgin-deity, whilst the third basrelief has three figures—two females with swords in their hands, and the third the Rhamnusian Nemesis, crowned with strange headgear, with wings, scales in one hand, and standing upon a wheel.

“3. *The Temple of Apollo at Alki.*—The marble quarries of Thasos are to the south of the island. At a spot now called Alki by the Thasiotes, and some three hours' distance from the nearest village, are remains of a town of considerable size, built on an isthmus which joins the hilly promontory on which the marble quarries are situated to the land. This town was joined to the capital of the island in ancient times by a road, portions of which have lately come to view owing to the extensive burning of a forest; and about a quarter of an hour's walk from Alki we found a quarter of a mile of this road intact. It is in the bend of a hill, and is built of irregular blocks of marble, one of which is 7 ft. long by 3 ft. thick. These blocks are placed lengthways, so that the roadway is composed of only two blocks, and is of a uniform width of 13 ft. 3 in., and forms a splendid specimen of ancient Hellenic engineering skill. In the town itself, doubtless inhabited by merchants and workmen engaged in the marble trade, we saw traces of many interesting buildings; but as time was limited we devoted our attention solely to one of them, the *débris* of which rested on five grades of steps, the lowest grade coming down to the water's edge, and built of some of the largest blocks of marble I remember to have seen. The block at the northern edge of the lowest grade measured 16 ft. 11 in. in length; it was 5 ft. 3 in. wide, and 2 ft. 4 in. thick; the block at the northern angle of the top grade was 12 ft. long. The remains of the temple which stood on this platform were buried in several feet of earth, and the following is the plan of it as far as we were able to proceed in the time at our disposal. The length of the top grade facing the sea was 54 ft., and 2 ft. 4 in. from the

outer edge we found the foundation of the temple building with a façade of 45 ft. 9 in. The width of the chamber towards the sea was 32 ft. 7 in., and at the southwest corner of this we found a raised platform on which had undoubtedly stood an archaic statue of Apollo, the trunk of which we found at a little distance from the platform. It has fifteen braids of hair down the back, and measures from the neck to below the trefoil-shaped knee-cap 4 ft. 5 in.; round the shoulders it measures 4 ft. 10½ in., and round the waist 3 ft. 4 in. Strength is curiously shown by a rude development of the chest and the leg-sinews, and an inscription to ΔΑΟΞ ΑΠΟΛΛΑ was on the base of the pedestal on which the statue stood. Is this the wolf-god Apollo, or is it simply the dedicator's name? Several inscriptions came to hand on large stones in front of this pedestal—votive tablets from mariners thanking various gods for a good passage, *etc.* There was one to Artemis, 'who gives fair voyages,' from Eutychos the captain, Tychichos the mate, and Jucundus the helmsman of a ship; and another to Sminthian Apollo, 'who gives good voyages,' tells how the offerer had sailed round 'the misty island' (ἀερίην νῆσον), a curious allusion to the old name of Thasos, Ἀερία, which was given it in answer to a Delphic response to the early colonists who sought for advice from Apollo, and the god replied, 'Go to the misty island;' and, Thasos appearing to them more misty than the rest, they decided to go there, and called it Ἀερία. Amongst these inscriptions we found also an archaic head and a curious well-cut stone, 3 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 3 in., down the front of which was carved a head with long beard in five braids, which seemed as if it had been one side of a seat.

"The wall which divided this outer chamber from a second, was built of huge blocks of marble fastened together with iron rivets set in lead. The first two blocks on the northern side, respectively 12 ft. 2½ in. and 3 ft. 2 in., formed the base of a square-cut pattern which had evidently adorned the whole of this wall of the temple; the entrance was 5 ft. wide, and against it on the southern side stood a long inscription with the names of various Archons, Polemarchs, and *Apologoi*, a peculiar Thasiote name for the *logistai*, or auditors of accounts.

"Close to this was the pedestal of a small statue, no traces of which we found; but about 3 ft. from the wall stood the pedestal of a statue of Athena, with two inscriptions from grateful mariners on it; and near to this we found fragments which appeared to belong to a statue of that goddess. In close proximity to this we found a circular fluted pedestal of archaic date, 6 ft. 2 in. round at the base, 1 ft. 6 in. diameter at the top, 3 ft. 2 in. round the neck, and 3 ft. 5 in. high; it had twenty flutings. On the southern wall of this chamber ran another raised platform, on which we found a small altar to Dionysos, and in the wall behind it was a stone with the inscription, 'The Dionysian sacred herald of love.' This second chamber was 14

ft. 8 in. wide, and the outer-wall formed a curious conglomeration of the old Doric edifice and later Roman alterations. On the central slab were the bases of two Doric columns, 2 ft. 8 in. in diameter, and 6 ft. 6 in. apart. They stood on a platform 3 ft. 1 in. wide; but, to the south, this was continued by a narrower platform, with traces on it of a later colonnade, and before which stood two circular bases of columns of debased art. The wider platform between the Doric bases was covered with names, scribblings, and phallic designs, such as 'Aristogeiton,' 'Simos the gay, the good at heart,' and many others.

"Between the southern wall of the temple and the hill ran a narrow passage, with steps leading down to the sea. On the southern side ran a wall composed of extraordinarily long and narrow blocks of marble, doubtless a facing to the rough rock, the first we uncovered being 11 ft. 5 in. long, 1 ft. 7 in. high, and only 7 in. thick. This passage was 7 ft. 4 in. wide, and at forty feet from the entrance was divided by a wall and door. On one of the stones of the wall of the temple we found an inscription to Poseidon, 'who gives good voyages,' coupled with the names of Asklepios and Pegasos; also another stone, with the word 'Anteros' scribbled in very large letters, and some smaller scribblings.

"Undoubtedly, in the first instance, this temple was dedicated to Apollo, from the archaic statue and inscription; but evidently in later times it was the recognized shrine of many gods, where the mariners who carried the Thasiote marble to other parts placed their votive tablets.

"*Thasiote Tombs.*—One of the natural results of possessing an unlimited supply of marble was that the Thasiotes lavished it to an immense extent on the mausolea and sarcophagi for the reception of their dead: the vast cemetery of the ancient capital of the island must have been perfectly magnificent to behold in the days of its splendor, as an account of slight investigations we made amongst the ruins will testify. On quitting the western wall of the old city, which is still easily traceable, one enters a large plain, bounded on three sides by mountains, on the other by the sea. It roughly forms a parallelogram, two miles in length along the coast, and a mile and a half from the coast to the mountains. The whole of this plain is now covered with olives and brambles, but in ancient times it was covered with massive marble tombs, all erected in straight lines radiating from one point, namely, a gate in the city wall, which is still adorned on the northern side with a fine *stèle*, standing against the wall, 15 feet in height, and decorated in the centre with a handsome basrelief representing a man seated on a chair and a woman playing some instrument which is unfortunately damaged but looks as if it had been a barbiton. This was in all probability the gate of the tombs through which the dead were carried.

"Of these straight lines of tombs I was able to distinguish ten quite dis-

tinctly. The finest tombs appear to have been erected on the two outer lines, namely, the one immediately at the edge of the sea, and the one running along the first spurs of the mountain. Numbers of fine sepulchral monuments, large sarcophagi with long metrical and other inscriptions, have from time to time been brought to light amongst the olive trees, notably, the so-called tomb of Antiphon, built on a small projecting rock, on which was found a figure wearing a tunic of gold, which was unfortunately stolen by a Bulgarian workman in excavating the tomb; and the colossal eagle, which is now in the museum at Bûlâq, was found amongst a nest of these tombs at the edge of a stream which runs through this plain.

"At the end of the line nearest the sea, just at the edge of the mountains and nearly two miles from the town, we were attracted by the *débris* of what proved, on excavation, to have been a handsome mausoleum surrounded by a group of sarcophagi; but, owing to its having been converted into a church in later times and thickly overgrown with brambles, it required much work before we could restore the original plan. On commencing our work at the eastern side, where the ground began to rise towards the mound, we soon came across two huge marble sarcophagi, the lids of which had been broken in, centuries ago, to extract the precious metal which the Thasiotes invariably in some form or another put into their tombs. Vases are extremely rare in Thasos, gold objects being more frequently found; and this is accounted for by their possession on the opposite mainland of the gold-mines in mount Pangaios. One of the sarcophagi had no inscription; but the other, which was 7 feet long by 3 feet 4 inches deep, and which was covered by a lid adorned at each corner with a boss, 1 foot 5 inches high, and a roof sloping up to the same elevation as the bosses, bore the following inscriptions:

ΦΙΛΟΥΜΑΙΝΗ ΚΩΜΕΙΔΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΦΙΛΗΣ ΧΑΙΡΕ
ΤΡΥΓΗΤΙΟΝ ΚΩΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΦΙΛΗΣ ΧΑΙΡΕ

"These inscriptions are interesting from the fact that *φιλουμαίνη* is spelt, instead of *φιλουμένη*, which goes far to prove that *αι* in those days as now was pronounced as *ε*, and the use of the diphthong suggests that then, as now, the long syllable followed the accent; and again we have *ει* and *ι* similarly confounded, which would make it appear that they were pronounced then, as now, similarly. On many Thasiote tombs *χαίρε* is spelt *χέρε*, proving incontestably that in those days the pronunciation was the same as it is in modern Greek.

"On pursuing our work, we found the fragments of another pretty little sarcophagus, adorned at one corner with a female figure with wings, holding in her hand a crown; above it and at each of the four corners were ram-heads, and a garland ran all round, supported in the front by the figure of a naked child. Close to this we found fragments of another small

sarcophagus, also adorned with ram-heads and a garland, and carrying the inscription : ΕΡΜΗΞ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΤΡΟΞΦΙΛΗΞ ΧΑΙΡΕ.

"The large mausoleum itself, around which these tombs were grouped, stood on a platform approached by five grades of marble steps, the platform being 27 ft. long by 11½ ft. wide at the edge of the highest grade.

"In the lowest grade of steps we found an incision had been made and a large sarcophagus inserted underneath the building; this was approached by a narrow passage between two walls, 18 ft. long; without destroying the whole superstructure we could not uncover the sarcophagus so as to see if it had an inscription on it, and, as we saw that it had been opened at the side to extract whatever of value it had contained, we deemed it best to leave it as it was. Evidently this was the tomb of the individual in whose honor the mausoleum had been erected, for it was the only sarcophagus we could find actually under the building.

"On the top of the platform there had once stood a very handsome and massive building, the lower chamber of which was formed of huge blocks of marble, with a corniced edge on the side facing the sea, namely that 27 ft. long. Apparently there had been only two blocks of marble on this side, one of which bore the inscription, ΦΙΛΟΦ | ΦΙΛΟ, in letters of a good period, suggesting that the name of the man in whose honor the mausoleum had been erected was one Philophron, son of Philophron. On the other large block we found a long metrical inscription, evidently added at a later date.

"Concerning the building which surmounted this lower chamber, we can of course offer only speculations from the nature of the fragments of marble columns and decorations found amongst the ruins. Apparently, huge stones with corniced edges formed the roof of this lower chamber, on the top of which stood an open Doric building supported by columns, of which we found many drums; these columns had been very fine, 2 ft. 7 in. in diameter at the base, and with 22 flutings; the drums had been fastened together by neatly-made iron rivets soldered into the marble with lead.

"We also found the body of a well-formed marble lion, with traces of a mane down the back, and with a girth of 4 feet 1 inch. This fragment of the lion was found on the side towards the sea, and doubtless there had been another or others at the corners of the building.

"A close examination of this one mausoleum enabled us to form some faint idea of the magnificent effect which this plain of tombs by the sea-shore must have afforded in the days of Thasiote splendor. Amongst the thickly-growing brambles are many indications of mausolea of equal magnificence, the excavation of which we did not undertake. The whole plain in which is the olive-plantation is covered with 12 feet of soil above the original level on which the tombs stood, making it of course a matter of impossibility to recover the form and dimensions of many of them.

“Tombs of the poorer class seem to have been altogether excluded from this plain, and we found many of these in lines running up a narrow valley at the back of the town. Most of them consisted of small terracotta sarcophagi about 3 feet square, some decorated with a pretty pattern, others perfectly plain, and each having in it nothing but a small vase of rude workmanship. The presence of golden ornaments in a few of the tombs which have lately been found is sufficient to account for the general rifling of them before the fall of earth had covered them, and before certain erections of later Roman and Byzantine date had been constructed above them.

“The marble-quarries of Thasos, as I have said, were situated to the south of the island, and, on a narrow tongue of land joining the marble promontory to the island, was situated a town which seems to have been the second in importance in the island, and probably wholly devoted to the commerce in marble. Here we found, buried in the sand by the shore, other tombs and fragments of beautifully-worked sarcophagi; one lid had bosses 1 foot 10 inches wide by 1 foot 3 inches high, decorated with female heads; another had the bosses decorated with wreaths of flowers, and the sloping roofs of the lids were occasionally decorated with well-worked diaper patterns. In the centre of the village stands a very large sarcophagus with a metrical inscription, which M. Perrot published in his monograph on Thasos; and on a tomb we dug up in the sand we found an inscription to the memory of a lady: the tomb was 6 feet 1 inch long by 2 feet 8 inches wide, and edged with a neat border.

“On the top of the hill overlooking the sea we found, amongst broken sarcophagi, the fragments of several inscriptions—some plain, some metrical. A thorough excavation of this spot would undoubtedly bring to light interesting and varied devices in marble sarcophagi; the ground is full of them, but owing to the accumulation of soil they are at a great depth.”—J. T. BENT in *The Athenæum*, June 25, July 23; *Classical Review*, July.

TIRYNS.—A special meeting of the Hellenic Society was held in July of last year to discuss the antiquity of the remains at Tiryns and Mykenai, when Mr. Penrose raised various points that seemed to him to tell against their prehistoric character. Dr. Dörpfeld, in reply, invited Mr. Penrose, or any other archæologist, to examine the site with him, and undertook to dispel by such examination all doubts as to the soundness of his (Dr. Dörpfeld's) theory. Mr. Penrose, who has recently finished his duties as Director of the British School at Athens, accepted this challenge, and the following letter will be of great interest to all who have followed the discussion so far:—

Oct. 8, 1887.

My dear Mr. Leaf,—I have just returned from an expedition to Nauplia, whence I visited Tiryns and Mykenai and also Epidauros. At Tiryns and

Mykenai I had the advantage of the company of Dr. Dörpfeld. This visit enabled me to clear up certain doubts which a previous hurried visit in the spring of 1886 had led me to entertain relative to the great antiquity of the dwelling-house, called the palace, of Tiryns and the tombs at Mykenai. The suspicious points were sufficiently brought forward in the discussion which took place in the summer of 1886. My late visit convinced me that they were all capable of explanation, and that both at Tiryns and at Mykenai the parallel antiquity of Dr. Schliemann's recent discoveries and the great Pelasgic works can be established. An important point in the controversy related to the use of the stone-saw. It was argued that the evidence of this instrument on some of the stones in the palace proved it of later date than the walls of the citadel; but I found that this argument broke down, for there were evident marks of its use on the pillars of the great gateways both at Tiryns and Mykenai.

Another very natural difficulty arose from the badness of the construction of the palace walls and the smallness of the stones used. The walls are certainly more carelessly built than one would have expected, and are generally composed of small stones; but there are exceptions, and one remarkable stone, which forms the floor of the bath-room, would have required as difficult handling as any of the stones of the fortress. There is also a harmony both in direction and extent, as marked by special quoins and returns, between the external walls and those of the palace, which very strongly points out their contemporary construction. But perhaps the strongest argument of all comes from the dwelling-house or palace very recently discovered on the summit of the akropolis of Mykenai. There are the same features almost exactly as at Tiryns, the same and even clearer evidence of destruction by fire; and upon the top of the ruins of this ancient building are the foundations of a regular Doric temple, which shows by the character of its architecture that it must have been as old as 450 B. C. Moreover, between the foundations of the temple and the remains of the palace walls some ruder dwellings had been constructed, which necessarily send back the date of the original palace considerably further. A point which at first seemed to offer much difficulty was the evidence of burnt bricks and mortar in the walls at Tiryns. I could, however, find no kiln-burnt bricks in the walls of the original structure—there are some walls clearly of later date, which interfere with the proper ground plan—and the mortar admits of the explanation that it was formed by a natural slaking of limestone calcined by a conflagration.

As to the antiquity of the tombs at Mykenai, the only argument against it is the badness of the building, which, if disproved as an argument at Tiryns, fails here also. But one proof suffices to establish their great age. The wall of the citadel has been deflected into a curve to conform to the

line of the conical mound, so that this Pelasgic work must have been either contemporary, or else the tombs are older still, and existed as an extramural cemetery before that portion of the citadel was enclosed.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 12. Cf. W. J. STILLMAN's letter to S. Reinach, *Revue Arch.*, July-Aug., 1887, pp. 76-78.

VOLO (near).—*Domical Tomb at Dimenion or Dimini*.—With regard to the early domical tomb, whose discovery was mentioned on p. 178, the following further particulars may be given. It resembles that of Menidi: the tholos is somewhat higher, measuring 9 met. with a diameter of 8.50 met. (instead of 8.35 at Menidi). The method of construction, with small stones superposed without mortar, is identical in both. The interior was filled in from above. The corridor or *dromos*, 13.30 met. long, was first cleared, and in it were found bones of men and animals, gold plaques, and fragments of vases of Mykenian type. Similar remains were found in the tomb itself, but also several important objects, as follows: (1) *gold objects*; an engraved ring, two earrings (Schl., *Myc.*, fig. 162), a tiny pitcher (cf. Menidi), pearls, shells, and spirals (cf. Menidi), seven lilies, fourteen rosettes, many sheets of gold (cf. similar objects found at Menidi, Mykenai and Spata): (2) *glass paste*; sticks, shells, plaques, lily-form ornaments, rosettes, pearls, earrings, analogous to objects from Menidi and Spata: (3) *bone*; buttons, some with rosettes, square plaquette with 2 rosettes; cf. Menidi: (4) *bronze objects*; five arrow-heads and several rosettes: (5) *stone*; cone of black stone (cf. Schl., *Tir.* fig. 15), lapis-lazuli seal with figure, and two beads,—one of blue stone, the other of agate: (6) 20 *conus* shells (neolithic period), and fragments of vases sometimes with ornaments, sometimes simply with broad bands.—*Revue Arch.*, July-Aug., 1887, pp. 79, 80.

KRETE.—The Greek Syllogos has made some large acquisitions for its newly founded museum at Candia, which has been further enriched by a collection of bronzes and other antiquities from the cave of Idæan Zeus and the grotto of Hermes, presented to it by Signor Trifilli, Consular Agent of Great Britain and of Austria at Retimo.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 20.

The Museum of Candia has been enriched by the acquisition of all the objects found in the excavation of the temple of the Pythic Apollo in Gortyna, undertaken for the Italian Government by Dr. Halbherr, and of which a description was given in the *Athenæum* of July 30th. Moreover, twenty pieces of marble sculpture have been purchased. To these are to be added the 9 objects, found at Phaistos, belonging to the *Inselcultur*.

Catalogue of Kretan Coins.—A publication very important for ancient Kretan history will be the catalogue of ancient Kretan coins, which is shortly to appear at Athens at the expense of the National Assembly of the island. This work will be compiled by M. T. N. Svoronos, assistant to the well-known Herr Postolacca, Keeper of the King's Cabinet of Coins at

Athens. M. Svoronos has recently visited Krete, and has found there abundant materials for the completion of his studies.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 26.

GORTYNA.—Dr. Halbherr's new researches, here, brought to light inscriptions of the Makedonian period: notably, two fragmentary treaties concluded between the cities of Gortyna and Knossos, and another fragment which contains the beginning of a treaty of alliance between King Eumenes II of Pergamon and thirty Kretan cities.

In the treaty between Gortyna and Knossos is a final clause in which it is directed to be set up at Gortyna in the temple of Pythian Apollon. The fact that this inscription was found in the area of the public building which Dr. Halbherr has excavated here, apparently a temple (see description and plan, in *Athenæum* of July 30), leads to the opinion that this building was the temple of Apollon. That the primitive structure belongs to the Hellenic period is shown by remains of the Hellenic wall in the anterior part or vestibule (6.08 met. wide by 16.8 met. long): in the posterior part (14½ met. wide by 16 long) nothing of the primitive structure remains but the foundation: all the wall, together with the apse, being of Roman Imperial times, when the ancient building was rebuilt and modified.

Various fragments of statues were found: a fine headless bust and various fragments, thought to belong to statues of Apollon; and a foot of a colossal statue of Dionysos.—*Athenæum*, July 30.

LEBENA.—Recent epigraphical researches in Krete have resulted in the discovery of various interesting inscriptions at Ledda, a spot on the coast south of Messarà, where stood in ancient times the little city Lebena (then regarded as the harbor of Gortyna, from which it was distant only ninety stadia) celebrated for its sanctuary of Asklepios. The texts refer, for the most part, to various miraculous cures effected by the god, and, like those recently discovered at Epidauros, are very peculiar, and interesting for the history of medicine. The longest inscription found is an *ex-voto* of a Roman of distinction, Publius Granius, who, after being afflicted for some years with a cough that was wasting him away, avers that he recovered by the use of a singular prescription, which is set forth at length upon the stone. These epigraphical discoveries will shortly be published in the *Museo Italiano*, edited by Prof. Comparetti at Florence.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 26.

PHAISTOS.—Toward the end of October last, led by the chance-finding of a fragment of gold, the peasants began excavating in this ancient city (near Gortyna), and soon brought to light a large number of objects belonging to the so-called "Worship of the Isles" (by the Germans, *Inseleultur*). The principal objects discovered (which have been acquired for the Museum of the Greek Syllogos of Candia) are the following: (1) marble statuette of a woman, nude, with her arms crossed upon her breast, after the fashion of the idols described by Thiersch in the *Abhandlungen der Münchener*

Akad. Philos. Philol., Cl. I (1835), and like the examples brought from Amorgos, and now placed in the Polytechnic Museum at Athens; (2) another copy like the above, rudely worked and without arms; (3) marble head with well-ridged nose, but without eyes or mouth; (4) gold ornament, twelve grammes in weight, in the form of a *sepia* or *octopodion*; (5) small ornamental disc of bronze with a broad rim of gold all round; (6) perforated ball of gilt bronze, channelled or fluted on the exterior; (7) terracotta cylinder with figures engraved on both ends, to be used for sealing; (8) head of a man sculptured in relief upon a common stone or river-rolled pebble; (9) lance-head in bronze. This is the first time that any objects relating to this pre-Hellenic culture have been found in Krete. Objects of worship that might be identified with this period have been found in the islands of Melos, Amorgos, Keros, and Thera; and Mr. Bent has made analogous discoveries in the island of Oliaros.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 26.

ITALY.

DIRECTION OF ANTIQUITIES AND FINE ARTS.—The Minister of Public Instruction has decided that the service of the General Direction of Antiquities and Fine Arts, at whose head is Senator Fiorelli, shall be divided into three distinct sections. Comm. Felice Barnabei will be at the head of the department of Excavations and Classical Antiquities; Cav. Francesco Bongioannini will direct that of Mediæval and Renaissance Art; and Comm. Giuseppe Costetti will oversee the Institutes of Fine Arts, Musical Conservatories, *etc.*—*Arte e Storia*, Oct. 30.

PREHISTORIC MUSEUMS AT SUSA AND DOMODOSSOLA.—The increased interest taken in the prehistoric antiquities of Italy is shown by the recent establishment in the mountainous region of the North, where these remains are so abundant, of two civic museums, one at Susa, the other at Domodossola.—*Bull. di Palet. Ital.*, 1887, p. 131.

PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

BOLOGNA (anc. FELSINA).—*Necropolis.*—An intact tomb, found in the public *Giardino Margherita*, contained a large number of important antiquities. Among these were: two fine black-figured amphorae and several other vases; a beautiful unbroken flask of light green glass with two handles, 22 cent. high; four feet of an ivory chair joined by bronze fastenings. Other remarkable vases were collected in fragments—all archaic, some being entirely black, others with black figures: the most interesting of the figured vases are a voluted krater, two amphorae, a kylix, and an oinochoë. An interesting fact is the association of archaic black-figured vases with others belonging to a very late style, and this seems to prove Brunn's theory of the

archaistic character and late use of these black-figured vases.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 340.

BRACCIANO.—*Discovery of the site of Forum Clodii.*—Near Bracciano has been found the following inscription: C·CLODIO·C·F·VESTALI|PRO·COS|CLAVDIENSES·EX·PRAEFECTVRA|CLAVDIA·VRBANI|PATRONO. This confirms another inscription found there, by which the *Claudiani* commemorated the aqueduct built for their city by Trajan, and one dedicated to the Emp. Licinius Valerianus by the *Ordo Foroclodiensium*, and gives weight to the opinion that the ancient city of *Forum Clodii* (Plin. *H. N.*, III. 52) was situated near Bracciano, on the hill of S. Liberato.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 107.

BREONIO (Veronese).—*Palethnological researches.*—Cav. Stefano de' Stefani recommenced palethnological researches in the commune of Breonio Veronese, during the first part of June. Among his discoveries is that of a centre of manufacture of lithic objects: "selci," arrow-heads, lance-heads, knives, chisels, etc. A number of the "selci" found are worked in that peculiar form which caused some non-Italian archæologists (esp. De Mortillet) to regard them as modern mystifications. The discoveries confirm fully all the observations already made on the various groups of lithic material existing in this region and on their relation to each other. The work is not yet finished.—*Bull. di Palet. Ital.*, 1887, Nos. 5-6, pp. 98-9.

BRESCIA (province of).—*Ibero-Ligurian antiquities of the neolithic age.*—Professor Pigorini had already, some time since, shown that the Ibero-Ligurian populations, spread over Italy during the neolithic period, had the custom of placing in their tombs, from ritualistic reasons, a vase like a *bicchiere a campana*, which in form, ware, technique and style is characteristic of the ware of the dolmens. Such a vase, together with objects of similar style, has been found in a tomb discovered at *Cà di Marco* in the province of Brescia. An important consequence is that, this tomb being attributed to the Ibero-Ligurians, it follows that the great necropolis of Remedello, only three miles distant, those of Cumarola (prov. of Modena), Sgurgola and Cantalupo (prov. of Roma) also belong to the same tribes, though referable to a later period, when objects had been introduced which were foreign to original Ibero-Ligurian manufactures.—*Atti R. Accad. dei Lincei, Rendiconti*, vol. III, fasc. 8, April, 1887.

CIVITA CASTELLANA=FALERII.—*Discovery of two Etruscan Temples and of a Necropolis.*—Important discoveries have been made during the last year at Civita Castellana, the site of the ancient city of Falerii, founded, according to tradition, by an Argive colony, whose great sanctuary of Hera was famous even among the Romans. These excavations have brought to light monuments and antiquities that cover the artistic history of the city from the VI to the III cent. B. C. The most important discovery was an

Etruscan temple, the first yet discovered. On account of the extent and variety of the excavations carried on, it will be convenient to reproduce from the *Notizie degli Scavi* the plan of the modern town and its neighborhood, on which the various excavations are marked: (a) temple of Celle, (b) road of *Cava del Lupo*, (c) *vigna Rosa*, (d) Etruscan road to Clementino bridge, (e) temple area in the *fosso dei Cappuccini*, (f) road from the temple of Celle towards Corchiano, (g) Vignale property, (h) plateau of Etruscan Falerii, (i) entrances to the city, (l) Terrano, (m) Montarone, prob. inhabited in Italic period, (n) necropolis of *vigna Rosa*, (o) necropolis *Morelli* (p) necropolis of *La Penna*, (q) necropolis *Valsiarosa*, (r)

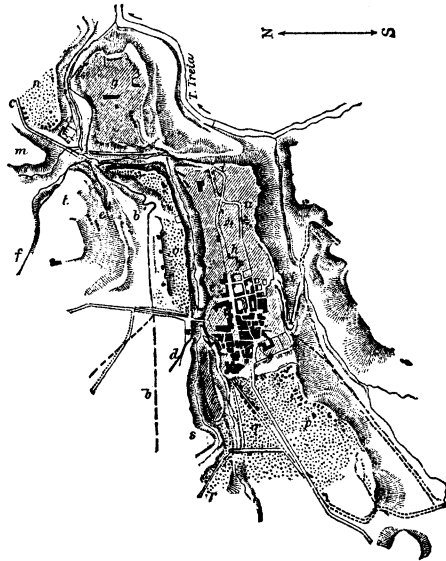


FIG. 20.—Plan of Civita Castellana and its neighborhood, showing the area of the ancient city of Falerii and its necropoli.

necropolis *Gori*, (s) group of tombs N. of Terrano, (t) group of tombs E. of Cappuccini, (u) temple of *Lo Scasato*.

Temple at Celle.—Until now, the description of the Etruscan temple in Vitruvius has been the main authority for its form and the details of its architecture. This is changed by the discovery at Celle, in a low place at the foot of a hill, of the remains, in excellent preservation, of a large temple of which there were found not only the ground-plan, the mosaic pavements, part of the walls in the rear, but a large portion of the sculptural and pictorial decoration, and the ornamentation of the interior and exterior: unfortunately, the front part had been destroyed by the passage

over it, from early times, of a rapid torrent. Its central position is indicated by the fact that more than four ancient roads led to it. The rear part of the temple is built against a rocky cliff: the narrow space preventing a perfect orientation of the temple, it was built from N. E. to S. W. The construction is of three cellæ, according to the traditional arrangement; the main difference being in the existence of a closed chapel or *sanctum sanctorum*, which contained the archaic image of Hera. A platform of blocks of squared tufa, put together without mortar, formed the stylobate, and on this were found the remains of a rear-wall, forty-three met. long, built, apparently, parallel with the cliff, but at a little distance from it, so as to allow a passage between the wall and the rock. This rear-wall was three met. thick and ended in two antæ, projecting somewhat along the sides. Four partition-walls, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ met. thick, projected forward from it, dividing the building into three parallel cellæ, leaving at the sides space for the wings of the peristyle. The latter are 7 met. wide, as is the central cella, while the two side-cellæ are 4 met. in width. This is known to have been the usual disposition of the Etruscan temples, but an unexpected variation from the descriptions was found in the shape of a sort of chancel, or quadrangular apse, formed by extending the central cella about eight met. beyond the main rear-wall, and raising the pavement of the extension a step above that of the rest of the building. If we could suppose the partition-walls between the middle and side cellæ to be replaced by columns, this disposition would, without further change, be substantially that of the Christian basilica. In the centre of this apse there rises a large quadrilateral base, formed of squared tufa, sustaining a large stylobate, evidently the pedestal of the archaic statue of the deity, the head of which was found lying beside it. This head, carved in peperino, represents a perfect type of the most archaic Etruscan art. It is of large size, with low forehead, arched eyebrows and almond-shaped eyes, flat nose and prominent chin. The hair is divided into four masses, separated on the forehead, two of which surround it and fall down behind, while the others are drawn back on the occiput. The head was encircled by a bronze *stephane* or circlet of most archaic technique, composed of plates fastened together with nails. Just behind the pedestal of the statue was a pit in the floor, partly filled with votive offerings; and attached to the rear-wall of the apse was a basin, into which spring-water from the mountain was brought by a conduit through the wall.

The walls were decorated with frescos, of which, unfortunately, only small fragments have been discovered. These frescos were executed on plaques of whitish terracotta covered with a thin white plaster, of which about fifty pieces were found: these were fastened to the wall. The large-figured compositions are not comprised within a continuous frieze, but are

in separate compartments bordered by white palmettes on a black ground : under them was a painted base with Greek rectangular pattern in red on a red and black ground. Part of a female bust, drapery, the profile of a youth on a black ground, are nearly all that remains, but these are sufficient to show that the art was correct and developed—similar to that of the first Golini tomb at Orvieto and the earliest part of the Tomb of Polyphemos at Tarquinii, where the Etruscan element is already transformed into Græco-Roman art. The cellæ were lighted by large windows which had been closed by openwork terracotta slabs, of which many fragments were found : some of these were modelled in relief on one side, and painted on the other, the former probably facing inwards, the latter outwards. The greater part of the fragments found belong to the decoration of the friezes and the gable. Two elements constituted the continuous frieze that encircled the front and sides of the building : (1) a strip with palmette and spiral decoration, stamped and colored white on a black ground, and (2) a strigiled cornice of slight projection, about 0.45 met. high, with a tore at its base. Holes in this terracotta decoration go to prove that it was fastened by nails to a wooden background, and that the skeleton of the frieze, gable, and perhaps of the atrium and peristyle, were of wood. Of the decoration of the gable there only remain four fragments of figures in high relief, applied to terracotta slabs which were in turn nailed to the framework of the gable. These fragments are : the right leg of a youthful male figure, with a piece of the chlamys : two large fragments of rich drapery of a female figure in a thin tunic that shows the forms of the body, and a himation that rises from the back to fall in front over the left shoulder, a piece of the garment preserving its red coloring ; this fragment, which belongs to a figure half life-size, gives a front view of thighs and chest up to the neck, including the left arm : another fragment is of the nude right breast of a female figure. These beautiful fragments are examples of Græco-Roman art at its highest perfection, and contrast with the above-described decoration, which belongs to a decaying local art. To this local art belong also the antefixæ found, among which is especially to be noticed that with a *protome* of a faun with long red beard, red face and white eyes, crowned with a vine-garland ; it is in low relief and of marked Etruscan style : all the antefixæ represent fauns and nymphs. There were also found fragments of the roof-covering of the temple that corresponded entirely with the antefix-openings.

A reconstruction of the temple is made easier by Vitruvius, and by the known arrangement of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, of which the division into three parallel cellæ, pronaos and peristyle, and the early terracotta decoration, are entirely similar to this temple. The approximate measurements would then be : width, 43 met. ; length, 50 met. ; depth of

atrium and of sacellum, 25 met. each. It is probable that our temple was hexastyle, *i. e.*, had six columns on the front. That portion of the middle cella which is raised and lengthened in the shape of a quadrangular apse, forming the unusual feature, leads to the conjecture that this part of the building belonged to an earlier construction, and that being of peculiar sanctity, because containing the archaic image of the goddess, it was respected at the time of reconstruction in the third century B. C.

The size, magnificence, and position of this temple lead Gamurrini and Cozza to believe it to be the identical famous temple of Juno *Curitis*, the patron goddess of Falerii. Its festivals and the splendor of the temple were described by Ovid and Dionysios of Halikarnassos, and their descriptions are strong evidence for this identification.

Ruins of a second Temple.—While the temple above described was being discovered at Celle, Count Cozza began to explore that highest uninhabited part of Civita Castellana, near the hospital, which is called *Lo Scasato*. At a depth of only half a metre, the ancient level appeared: it was everywhere strewn with fragments of terracotta sculptures whose size and number indicated that the temple they adorned was large. Unfortunately, no trace of the plan of the temple remains; its total destruction being due to the continuous succession of buildings on this site. An examination of the fragments make it possible to distinguish the elements that formed the trabeation, the friezes, the gable, *etc.* The frieze repeated the common decoration of spirals alternating with palmettes colored white and red on a black ground, as in the temple at Celle. This frieze was divided from the crowning cornice by a small tore. The cornice resembles that of the other temple, has a slight projection, and is divided up by strigiled leaves with traces of coloring, being covered with whitish stucco. The tympanum was crowned by another tore that framed the reliefs, above which was again the strigiled cornice finished with a quarter-circle moulding, with trilobated leaves colored yellow on a red and black ground. The antepagmenta of the trabeation and the upper part of the tympanum have holes at regular intervals in which the nails still remain: this, combined with the absence of mortar, confirms the supposition, suggested for the temple at Celle, that the ossature was of wood. Of the tympanum-sculptures there remain: (1) head of a young woman, two-thirds life-size, with tightly-curved hair held by a high *sphendone*; the face is covered with whitish stucco, and the hair is colored dark red: it was attached in profile: (2) fragments of a nude male statue—right eye and temple, thorax, arm, sword-handle, left leg, and portions of flying drapery: (3) fragment of the forehead of a youth: (4) the more usual antefixæ are represented by a *protome* of Faunus with rounding curly beard and hair covered with a tiger-skin, the paws of which are tied around his neck: (5) a large number of antefixæ containing small figures in relief.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 137–39.

Necropolis of La Penna.—The large necropolis of Falerii has been explored in several of its parts: near the city-limits are two sites with traces of tombs, one on the left, called *La Penna*, on the road to Nepi, the other on the right, called *Valsiarosa*, on the Tarquini estate. The tombs excavated at *La Penna* are the earliest yet found: their content corresponds with that of the so-called Egyptian tombs at Tarquinii, and among them are many objects with graffiti that recall the period of the case-tombs at Tarquinii, Visentium, etc. The tombs explored are chamber- and trench-tombs: all the former, with two or three exceptions, were found to have been despoiled; the latter contained objects that varied but little from those found in the chamber-tombs. The trench-tombs occupied the highest and flattest part of the ground, and consisted of rectangular trenches, 1.40 met. wide by 1.70 met. long, cut to a depth of about two metres. On the bottom-level, on the long sides, there were opened two *loculi*, about a metre wide, ending at the head in a round niche: after the body and the funerary objects had been placed in them, these niches were closed by large parallelipeds of tufa, leaving the central trench free. The tombs are orientated so that the head of the defunct is always turned toward the east, *i. e.*, toward the walls of Falerii. The dampness of the ground has led, in great measure, to the destruction of the contents. The group of vases surrounded the head in the circular niche; a small number were placed at the feet. There is no indication of the archaic age in the eight tombs opened. The four hall-tombs opened are situated on the tufa-front which surrounds the plateau on the south side. One of these is of especial interest, as evidently it had been transformed several times, and showed traces of burial at three distinct periods; as is proved also by the three classes of vases it contained. To the *first period* belong (1) a large vase with cylindrical body and hemispherical bottom, two long handles ending in goat-heads, and some graffiti, especially two confronting horses; (2) a vase of similar style, somewhat smaller; and (3) a number of fragments of vases of the same class, covered with graffiti filled in with red ochre. These vases belong to the most archaic period, when the first attempt at drawing figures was made. In the *second period*, the tomb was doubled in size by opening up the left side: belonging to this time are only five small and unimportant vases, which repeat the form of the *Villanova* cinerary urn. The *third period* contributes some good vases: a krater, whose paintings show it to belong to the Campanian school, has two Fauns with circular shield; richly robed females with a sceptre, before one of whom stands a male genius; Bellerophon on horseback, casting a lance at the flying Chimæra, etc.; the back contains a Bacchic procession. Among other vases found in different tombs are, (1) a bucchero vase with two inscriptions; (2) a red-figured vase, with Latin inscriptions, belonging to an artistic

development that now appears for the first time, and around which can be grouped some other vases of similar style but without inscriptions.

Later excavations were concentrated on the hall-tombs, in most of which the traces of three successive tumulations, as noticed above, were evident, the last of which corresponds to the close of the third cent. B. C. A large number of vases of various styles were recovered from these tombs: among them are some rare archaic examples, and some good Campanian red-figured vases among many of poor local style. Beside vases, the excavations yielded inscriptions, bronze candelabra, mirrors, strigils, and other utensils, ornaments, and arms, in bronze, terracotta and iron.—*Not. d. Scavi*, March, April, May, July, 1887.

Valsiarosa Necropolis.—The plateau of the *ex-vigna Tarquini* was divided into "islands" by streets of tombs, cut deep in the tufa, so as to ensure a passage and to open up the entrances: one of these streets is now entirely uncovered. The excavations were begun in September, 1886: the first two archaic tombs explored had been anciently pillaged, but their contents were still interesting, as were those of the *Penna* necropolis, for an historical study of the necropolis, and as a proof of the opulence of the Faliscan people. *Tomb I* is cut out of the tufa, and is without artificial masonry: it has an almost-flat ceiling supported by a heavy pier. By later owners, three rows of *loculi* were cut in the walls, and the tufa mortuary-couches were cut away. Among its contents are three nude male bronze statuettes of early Etruscan art, and a quantity of small bronze objects, of vases and terracottas. *Tomb II* had a round-arched entrance and two piers supporting its roof, which had fallen in. It also had been devastated, and contained only some objects in one corner which were overlooked: they are mostly of bronze or bone; several pieces of gold jewelry—ear-rings, fibula, clasp; of silver jewelry—amphora, spinther; bucchero vases; etc. "Taking into account the discoveries in the *Penna* necropolis described in two preceding papers (*Notizie*, 1887, pp. 170, 262), it clearly appears that the period to which the earliest tombs of the Faliscan necropolis belongs is the *archaic Etruscan*, in the same way as the trench-tombs or *Egyptian deposits* of Tarquinii and Chiusi are Etruscan. A distant reminiscence of the Italic period is represented by the hand-made pottery, which in these tombs has reached its highest point of development, both for elegance of form and for technique. It is remarkable, among the most perfect Italic productions, for attempts at figured decoration. The remains hitherto discovered belong entirely to the Etruscans, not to Italic culture. Cell-tombs seem to have been universally employed after the destruction of ancient Falerii; and this explains the absence of a real necropolis near the new *Aequum Faliscum*, as well as the presence of *loculi* in the archaic tombs."

The excavations from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, 1886, led to the discovery of

six more tombs, giving a mass of material for the study of Faliscan archæology at different periods. Remarkable are fragments of large vases with figures in relief like the fine vases from Orvieto now in the British Museum. When discovered, a number of the figures had a polychromatic decoration. There are many painted vases of the late decadence; and others (such as a large krater where each figure has its Greek inscription) are of good Attic art. Many bronzes, also, were found in these tombs.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 307–19: cf. *Bull. Istituto arch. germ.*, 1887, 1.

CIVITELLA D'ARNA (near Perugia).—*Etruscan tombs*.—On this site, between Perugia and the Tiber, were found a number of so-called Etruscan tombs, of the III century, containing quite a number of precious objects, especially jewelry. *In the first tomb* were two small circular gold earrings, one end pointed, the other ending in a lion-head; also a mirror engraved with four figures. *The second tomb* yielded nothing but a silver ring. The contents of *the third tomb* were rather rich: the mortuary bed was of wood sustained by six fine bronze bases adorned above and below by three concentric circles. The jewelry, etc., which show the occupant to have been a woman, consist of the following: a pair of gold earrings with rosette, from which hangs a small amphora with chains; a fine gold ring with a garnet; two silver bottle-shaped unguent-boxes; another silver spherical unguent-box with a cover and ornamented with festoons hanging from ram-heads; fragments of silver necklace. Besides, there were a few objects in bronze and bone and a sextant of Todi, of the second series with the anchor and toad. *The fourth tomb* was rich in jewelry and glass, as follows: two gold earrings, with rosette, from which hang a series of chains held together at the bottom by three undulating chains; a large ring; two finely-preserved *unguentarii* of dark blue glass; probably also two strigils, fragments of mirrors, etc.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 86.

CONCORDIA.—*Military Cemetery*.—In the cemetery of Roman soldiers has been found the following Christian-Greek inscription of an Asiatic soldier who probably belonged to one of the armies sent by the Emperors of the East to Italy, early in the fifth century: ΕΤΟΥΕΒ Π ΨΕΝΘΑΔΕ ΚΑΤΑΚΙΤΕ | ΛΕΞΕΤΑΧΟCΑΥΡΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟCΑΛ | ΛΟΥCΤΙΟΥΚΩ ΜΗCΦΙCΩΡΟΥΟΡΑΝΤΙΟ | ΧΕΩΝΕΤΩΝΙΘΕΑΝΤΙCΤΟΛΜΗC ΗΑ | ΕΤΟΝCΟΡΟΝΤΟΥΤΟΝΑΝΕΥΤΩΝΙΔΙ | ΩΝΑΥΤΟΥΔΩCΗΤΩ ΤΑΜΙΩΧ //// ΑΜΙΑΝ. On each side of the inscription was the square Constantinian monogram P_{ω} . There has been considerable difference of opinion as to the dates given in these Concordia inscriptions. Mommsen considers them to be reckoned from the era of the Seleukidai, while Usener starts with the Cæsarean era (706 A. U.). The latter hypothesis would best suit this inscription, as it would date it from A. D. 434, which is late enough, instead of from 470.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 305–7.

CORCHIANO.—*Discovery of a necropolis.*—The modern village of Corchiano is built on the *arx* of an ancient city, thought by the majority of archæologists to be the ancient Fescennia, the neighbor of Falerii. During the last year, in consequence of a lucky discovery, many of the landowners whose properties lie on various sides of the village have been excavating for tombs, and have brought to light a large number, belonging for the greater part to the fourth and third centuries B. C., though some are of an earlier date. The contents may be divided into three classes: vases; bronzes; and jewelry. Aside from a few archaic specimens, the majority of the vases belong to the late red-figured style, and appear to be of local manufacture. Among the bronzes is the first known example of the *kottabos*, a game played by Greeks and Romans (illustrated by Helbig, *Bull. Inst. Germ.*, 1886, pp. 234–42), a number of engraved mirrors, candelabra, etc. The jewelry belongs to the well-known class of Etruscan gold-work, and comes from the earlier tombs.

FAENZA.—*A Terramara.*—Near the Villa Abbondanzi, at Faenza, a vast *Terramara* has been discovered by the Signori Gallegati and Panzavolta. The objects unearthed up to the present are the usual vases with nail and band ornament, and some lithic arms.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 166.

FERMO (Piceno).—*Bronze helmet.*—An archaic bronze helmet, spherical in shape and of a single piece without joinings, has been found here. Its ornamentation consists in a series of lines of raised balls, hammered out, between which are lines of points. These lines are interrupted by four disks formed by concentric lines of points around a raised circle. Except for this peculiar decoration, it is similar to other helmets of this simple form found in the earliest necropoli, especially at Tarquinii.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 156.

FRASCATI.—There has been recently discovered, here, a tomb in which was found the skeleton of a man having a bronze collar on the neck: on the back part of the collar was engraved the following inscription: *Teme me | et rebocca me ad Aproniano palatino | ad mappa aurea | in Abentino quia fuggi.*—*Moniteur de Rome*, Oct. 5.

GOLUZZO (near Chiusi).—*Archaic bronzes.*—The collection of archaic bronzes discovered at Goluzzo, a half kilom. S. of Chiusi, in 1882 and now preserved in the Prehistoric Museum in Rome, are for the first time described in the *Bullettino di Paletnologia Italiana*, 1887, pp. 109–17 (pl. III). These bronzes were all refuse pieces broken up in preparation for melting down. This series may be compared with the corresponding but richer one of the *fonderia di S. Francesco* of Bologna. They belong to the first iron age, though one form of the *ascie ad alette* is intermediate between the bronze and the iron age. They are not related to the most archaic Villanova strata or to the most recent, but to that flourishing middle

age determined at Bologna by the *predi Benacci primi*, and in Maritime Etruria by the well-tombs (*tombe a pozzetto*), i. e., not posterior to the IX-VIII cent. B. C.—*Bull. di Palet. Ital.*, 1887, pp. 109-17.

GRUMELLO.—*Consular Coins.*—About 800 Roman consular coins were found here lately, all silver *denarii*. Only 180 of these were examined: they were in fine condition and belonged to the following families: Antonia, Antestia, Aquilia, Caesia, Calpurnia, Crepusia, Cupiennia, Fabia, Fonteia, Fouria, Herennia, Julia, Licinia, Lucilia, Maenia, Mamilia, Manlia, Memmia, Minucia, Norbana, Papia, Pompeia, Porcia, Postumia, Proculia, Sergia, Servilia, Terentia, Titia, Tituria, Vibia.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 166.

LIMONE-MONTENERO (near Livorno).—*Archaic bronzes.*—In 1879, a lot of early bronzes were discovered hidden in a grotto. They have lately been donated to the commune of Livorno, and are described in the last number of the *Bull. di Palet. Italiana* (1887, pp. 117-26, pl. iv). They are in many cases well preserved, and may be divided into three groups. Among the objects are: hatchets, lance-heads, knives, chisels, fibulæ, a belt, hair-pins, armlets, spirals, rings, bits, etc. Compared with the bronzes of Goluzzo described above, this Montenero group presents, chronologically speaking, a greater archaism of forms, showing a slightly earlier date. The fact that a number of pieces are new or but little used, and that they were found in a grotto, suggests that these bronzes might have been an offering to some divinity, though it is more likely that they formed a movable stock of bronzes.

LUCANIA.—*An ancient City.*—Cav. Ferd. Colonna reports his discovery of the site of an ancient city in the commune of Accettura on the mountain called *Croccia Cognato*. The city had a double wall; one, 1340 met. in perimeter, inclosing the entire city; the other, 679 met. long, surrounding the acropolis. It has the shape of an irregular trapeze with a lower acute angle. The walls are between four and six metres in thickness, formed of a mixture of large blocks and rubble without cement. Close to this site, on another spur of the same range, is a village with walls of similar construction.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 332.

MANDURION.—*City and Necropolis.*—About midway between Lecce and Tarentum is the site of the ancient city of Mandurion, founded at a very early date, and rendered famous by its desperate resistance to Archidamos of Sparta (who was killed before its walls), to Hannibal, and to Fabius Maximus. Of the Messapian (pre-Roman) period its famous and strong double walls remain, with a perimeter of about three miles, built of local calcareous sandstone in regular isodomic construction. Though rich in antiquities, the ground within and without the walls has never been regularly explored. In 1872, an important find of prehistoric bronze arms

and utensils was made. During this year, discoveries were made in its necropolis. The 13 tombs unearthed are all within the walls, on the property of the Signori Gigli. They are rectangular in shape, generally about 1.60 by 0.90 met. in size, cut in the sandstone to a depth of about one metre, and covered with large slabs. No inscriptions were found in the tombs, but many vases, some gold ornaments and iron strigils. The figured vases have white or yellowish figures on a black ground.—*Arte e Storia*, 1887, No. 17.

MARINO (near).—On a property belonging to the Signori Vitali, on the *Via Appia*, has recently been discovered a magnificent statue in Greek marble, which some archæologists think represents Julia, the daughter of Titus Vespasianus.—*Moniteur de Rome*, Oct. 9.

NEMI.—*Temple of Diana*.—The excavations undertaken on the site of this temple by Sig. Boccanera were continued during the month of March and brought to light many votive objects as well as coins. Of special interest are two bronze tablets with archaic inscriptions as follows:

- (1) ΓΟΥΒΛΙΛΙΑ · ΤΥΡΓΙΛΙΑ · CΝ · VΧΟΡ ·
 ΗΟCΕ · ΣΕΙΓΝΥΜ · ΓΡΟ · CΝ · ΦΙΛΙΟΔ
 ΔΙΑΝΑΙ · ΔΟΝΥΜ · ΔΕΔΙΤ ·
- (2) C · ΜΑΝΛΙΟ · ΑC(*idino*)
 CΟΣΟΛ · ΠΡΟ
 ΠΟΠΛΟ
 ΑΡΙΜΙΝΕΣΙ

It is suggested that the C. Manlius Ac(idinus) of the inscription is the same who was consul 575 A. U. = 179 B. C.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 120.

ORVIETO.—*Discoveries in the Necropolis*.—Excavations have been continued in the following localities.

1. *Terreno Baiocchini*, outside Porta Maggiore. This site is close by the ancient road that led from Orvieto to Bolsena in Etruscan and Roman times. On the left (towards Orvieto) were many remains of Etruscan tombs, some *a camera*, many *a cassa*: on the right were immense walls of squared tufa, remains of a large building. Even in Roman times this locality was used for burial, as is shown by tombs with coins and inscriptions. One of these fragmentary inscriptions belongs to the II cent. B. C., and is the earliest Roman inscription found on this territory: it would indicate the date of the return to the destroyed city, and to this time belong also three uncial As. For the present, the use of the building mentioned above (perhaps a Bath), as well as that of another not yet excavated (probably a Temple), has not been ascertained. The greater part of the tombs seem to have been in the shape of trenches with walls built of tufa and containing one or two funerary urns. One of these tombs was covered with

a large square base of whitish tufa with a simple but elegant base, measuring 0.88 met. each way (= 2 Etruscan feet?), on which, it is possible, stood one of the two funerary columns found near there, one being ornamented, the other plain. That with ornamentation is of special interest, as stelæ of this kind are extremely rare in Etruria. It is of the Doric order, imported from the East, is channelled and is 1.60 met. high. It is not regular, but at the middle it begins to curve outwards, growing broader toward the base. A branch of ivy and a meander worked with masterful elegance adorn the top and bottom. Instead of a capital it probably sustained a kind of pine-cone or egg (*cf.* two stelæ in Canina, *Etr. Mar.*, tav. cxxx). The plain column is larger, being 2.30 met. high. Stones were placed to show the position of each tomb: some are of the ovoid form on a square base, as at Vulci; others are of black stone of lenticular shape on a raised base. Of especial interest is a large one, with its abacus, neck, lintel and base, and with the black stone placed in the centre of the abacus, while two plates of bronze were fixed on the sides, in one of which was a horse, and in the other a mastif, both of bronze and of the III cent. B. C. As the contents of the tombs were removed without any order or proper supervision, it was not possible to make a satisfactory classification. Still it is evident that this part of the necropolis is not very early, the earliest objects found being some fragments of vases with black figures, of a somewhat severe style. The main period is the third cent. B. C., as is shown by the many small cinerary urns, vases, bronzes, and terracotta pyramids of this time. Then, there come some traces of the close of the second and beginning of the first cent. B. C., while, above, the Romans of the Empire erected their tombs. The vases are not of great value, the majority being of Etrusco-Campanian ware.

II. *New excavations in Contrada Cannicella.*—In March, the entrance of a tomb was uncovered on Signor Palazzetti's property. Among the contents were a large number of vases and mirrors; but of more importance were the coins, which showed the date of construction to have been 230 B. C., about 40 years after the destruction of Volsinium Vetus by the Romans, and that the tomb was used until the second century, that is, for at least two generations. Both rites—inhumation and cremation—were used. The eleven mirrors found, show that eleven women were buried in it. What makes this tomb interesting for the history of ceramics is the series and kind of the two hundred or more vases found in it, which are all of local manufacture: none are painted. This would seem to prove that there was no longer any importation of painted vases into the territory, and that local industry had ceased making them.—*Not. d. Scavi*; 1887, pp. 87–91.

Important discoveries in the Fondo Bracardi and Prioria S. Giovenale.—The necropolis of Orvieto extends to the S. W. across the plain and up the

hills towards lake Bolsena. The furthest portion has been explored in two sections, one at the *Cannicella* already several times referred to, the other on the properties called *fondo Bracardi* and *prioria di S. Giovenale*. The results of excavations on the latter site have been extremely important, and they are reported at length, in the September number of the *Notizie degli Scavi* (1887, pp. 344–72) by Comm. Gamurrini, Count Cozza and Signor Pasqui. Seven plates from beautiful drawings by Count Cozza illustrate the discoveries. This part of the necropolis is divided into rectangular islands by streets of tombs which it has been the object of the Government Inspectors to preserve intact. In a number of cases, the fronts of the tombs bear Etruscan inscriptions giving the name of the deceased owner: this special group of seven tombs is of particular importance as presenting the architectural features of the best Etruscan period. The tombs are well built of great masses of tufa: the inscriptions are archaic and important for the names mentioned. The abundance and variety of the contents of these tombs are such that a review and classification of them by Count Cozza and Sig. Pasqui make it possible to clearly establish certain general facts regarding the kinds and styles of vases, *etc.*, that were placed in the necropolis. The writers first give a complete descriptive catalogue of the objects, tomb by tomb: they then proceed (1) to establish the principal types of vessels: (2) to classify them in the order of the progressive succession of technique and forms. The main object is a study of the vases according to the uses to which they were put. Three general classes are made (a) Etruscan *bucchero* pottery; (b) Greek pottery; (c) utensils, ornaments and arms. In the *bucchero* category of black ware the vases are classified under the following heads: I, vases for mixing; II, for pouring; III, to contain liquids; IV, for drinking; V, vases for comestibles; VI, for cooking. Examples of all the various forms of vases included in these classes are given in the plates that accompany the report.

PERUGIA (near).—*Excavations at Monteluca*.—During the second half of April, excavations were carried on in the property called *Ara*, near Monteluca, close by Perugia. The tombs contained the following objects:—(1) ordinary vases; an iron lance; an iron battle-axe; an iron dagger; a bronze helmet with linear decoration; a mirror with engraved figures; two small gold earrings; a bronze hair-pin: (2) a bronze helmet; metal cuirass and greaves; a *kottabos* with its statuette; some metal vases; a lance and other arms: (3) a bronze vase with round mouth decorated with a chiselled meander, and with a semicircular handle ending in an elegant chiselled mask; a *kottabos* with its statuette; a metal vase in remarkable preservation and of elegant shape, with a mouth in the form of a laurel-leaf, with a foot, and a handle that reaches from the edge to the body, decorated with a superbly chiselled rosette; a finely-preserved bronze hel-

met with elegant decoration; an iron sword; *etc.*—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 167–70.

POMPEII.—*Recent finds.*—Fresh discoveries of interest have recently been made at Pompeii. Some waxed tablets have been brought to light, which, however, by the action of the water that has filtered through the earth have been reduced almost to a state of decay. It is only in a few places, where the injury has been less, that the characters impressed on the wax can be deciphered. Besides these tablets were found, at the foot of a staircase, a *tazza* of elegant form, standing on a little foot, and having two handles; also four other *tazze*, a bowl, with simple decorations round the edge, and five other bowls of a like character, four well-preserved plates, a large cup, and a small statuette on a square basement, with the figure of Jupiter seated on a throne, holding the lightning in his right hand, but lacking the left arm. The upper part of the body is nude, whilst a mantle falls over the legs and the loins, and the border hangs from the shoulder. A circular dish was also found, but in fragments; and some earrings in the form of a clove of garlic, and others with “pensile” rods. Another report says that, at the beginning of September, many surgical instruments and two speculæ were found; and, so late as last week, a lot of small vases in terracotta, and a plate or two of silver. Near these were found the remains of some *tavolette cerate*, on one of which was read a great portion of a contract for the sale of some young boys (*pueros*), the price of whom was to be paid in the Forum.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 15.

ROMA.—*The New Central Museum.*—The great national museum, the construction of which has been discussed for several years, is soon to be erected. A convention has been signed between the syndic, Duke Torlonia, and Sig. Coppino, the Minister of Public Instruction, according to which the city obliges itself to hand over to this museum, on perpetual deposit, all the antiquities which it already possesses, and all those that may be discovered in future, with the exception of the contents of the Capitoline Museums. The State will also place there whatever is found on property belonging to it in the city or province of Rome.

The Museum is to be erected between the Coelian and the Esquiline, and will cost, according to the estimates, 2,204,989 *lire*, including 246,525 *lire* for the land: of this the city is to pay one-third, the Government the rest. The Communal Council approved this convention. Work will be at once commenced (June 1887) on the construction of the part which is to contain the antiquities already discovered, and which is to cost 510,000 *lire*. The entire building is to be finished in less than three years.—*Moniteur de Rome*, May 22.

Ethnographic collections at the Kircher Museum.—Several important ethnographic collections have been added to the Kircher Museum. First in

size is that made by Dr. Finsch, composed of objects from Melanesia, Polynesia, and Micronesia, collected mainly from the Caroline, Marshall, and Gilbert archipelagoes, New-Ireland and New-Britain, and the S. E. of New Guinea: they number over 1800. Two other collections, each comprising about 500 objects, have been purchased, both formed in Western Africa; one by Count Brazza, the other by Cav. Bove. Finally, a collection of several thousand specimens was secured by Professor Lanciani while in America, consisting mainly of objects illustrating the civilization of the Zunis.—*Atti d. R. Accad. d. Lincei, Rendiconti*, vol. III, fasc. 8.

Lectures on Epigraphy.—Dr. HALBHERR, well known by his discoveries in Krete, has been entrusted by the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction with the delivery of a course of lectures on Greek epigraphy, for the year 1887–8, at the Roman University.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 24.

Archaic tombs.—Four archaic tombs belonging to the early series already discovered in this region—between the Via Merulana and the church of San Martino—have been found in digging a drain. They were dug in the ground and covered with rough slabs of tufa. *The first* contained, beside remains of the unburnt body, only two vases of the well-known Latial type; *the second* had three vases, two of which had scratched decoration, the second a raised decoration *a cordoni*. In *the third* was a complete skeleton. Two of the tombs contained some small bronzes.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 372.

ARCHITECTURE.—*Early Capitoline walls.*—The remains of very ancient walls, recently uncovered on the eastern side of the Capitoline hill, consist of two pieces built of rectangular masses of tufa, somewhat more than two metres apart. About twelve metres have been unearthed: it is still uncertain whether these walls formed the substructure of a peripteral temple or whether they are remains of the very early fortified encircling wall of the Capitoline *arx*. At a distance of some 40 met. has been discovered another wall, almost parallel, also built of large parallelopipeds of tufa, but perhaps belonging to a somewhat later period: it extends from the side of the Aracoeli church to the top of the hill overlooking the Via Giulio Romano.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, July.

Temple of Minerva Medica.—The vexed question of the identity and site of this temple—whose position was up to the present unknown—has probably been settled by a recent discovery. In opening a new street parallel to the Via Merulana (between the Vie Macchiavelli and Buonarroti) there was found, at about two metres below the street-level, the remnant of an ancient construction in squared tufa, and near it an immense deposit of votive terracottas—statuettes, arms, legs, hands, feet, and other parts of the human body, animals and birds. The fragment of a vase has an archaic inscription which may be read as follows: (*Me*)*nerva*[*e*] *dono de(det)*. The site is within the Augustan *Regio V*, where the temple of

Minerva Medica is placed by the regional books; and the offerings to a health-giving divinity must be attributed to that sanctuary, whose site is determined by the construction in tufa. Among other objects found was a small male figure in bronze wearing a helmet and carrying a patera in its right hand; also a terracotta head of Minerva with the ancient Greek helmet (αἰλῶπις).—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1877, p. 179; *Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, May.

Porticos in the VII Region.—Sig. Borsari seeks to increase our scanty knowledge of the monuments of the *Regio VII (via Lata)* by examining the results of excavations made between the *via Frattina*, *piazza Colonna*, *Corso*, and *piazza Poli*. These show, taken in connection with previous finds, that the whole of the north part of this *regio* was filled with noble and spacious porticos forming an uninterrupted series that joined on to those of the *Regio IX*. These porticos were built of large blocks of travertine. The previously-discovered remains had been identified by most archæologists with a group of buildings erected by Domitian: still it is likely that these porticos were built in the time of the Flavii. In the southern part were the porticos of Vipsania Polla built by Agrippa, and that of Constantine.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, May.

Building near the Chiesa Nuova.—Portions of a grandiose building have been found between the courtyard of the Sforza Cesarini palace and the square of the Chiesa Nuova. Four travertine columns were found: then, at a depth of 5 met., a large marble doorway, 1.90 met. wide: at a distance of 2.30 met. from it, were uncovered three steps of a broad marble staircase. Two more doorways of similar style were found, the distance between each being the same—13 metres. It was not possible to widen the trench so as to discover more of the building.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, Sept.

House of Æmilia Paulina Asiatica.—Between the Via Genova and the Palace for Art Exhibitions, remains of a large building have been found which was once owned by Æmilia Paulina Asiatica, doubtless a descendant of the Æmilii Pauli. A violent fire melted all the bronze objects, as is proved by several molten masses, but, in one corner, a number of utensils and other articles in bronze were found, which had fallen from above. The ruins had been anciently pillaged.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, Sept.

Tombs on the Via Portuense.—In the Vigna Jacobini, about one mile on the Via Portuense, was found one of the ancient tombs that flanked the Via Campana, well built of bricks, with external angles decorated with elegant pilasters of the Augustan age. Its chamber had been devastated *ab antiquo*: under its pavement were other tombs for inhumation. Near it were found numerous fragments of sculpture, decoration and inscriptions. Five other tombs were afterwards opened, the pavement of the fourth consisting of the mosaic of the Rape of Proserpina described below (p. 477). The second tomb was about six metres square and built of rectangular

masses of travertine: its peculiarity consisted in having three tombs excavated and regularly built up in the pavement of the chamber, which were originally covered with slabs of travertine. In the fifth was found the fine basrelief of Pentheus and the Maenads described below. A large number of pieces of sculpture and of epitaphs came from these tombs.—*Bullettino d. Commissione archeologica*, July.

Via Salaria.—The excavations continue to bring to light numerous tombs and inscriptions belonging to this immense necropolis, already several times mentioned in the JOURNAL.

Mausoleum on the Via Nomentana.—A sepulchral monument of fine construction and in perfect preservation was found here, but destroyed at once. It was built of large rectangular slabs of peperino, and consisted of two chambers.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 327.

Discovery regarding the "Aqua Augusta Alsietina."—Near the Via Clodia, about 15 miles outside the Porta del Popolo, an inscription has come to light which Prof. Barnabei reads as follows: *Imp. Caesar. divi. f. |* AVGVSTVS | *(p)*ONTIF · MAX | *(for)* MAM · MENTIS · ATTRIB · | *(in r)*IVO · AQVAE · AVGVSTAE | *(q)*VAE · PERVENIT · IN | NEMVS · CAESARVM | *(et)* EX · EO · RIVALIBVS · QVI | *(per b)*VCCINAM · ACCIPIEB-*(ant)* | *(aquam perennem dedit)*. This stone was used as a covering to a water-conduit leading from the lake of Bracciano. This is the first epigraphic evidence of the *aqua Alsietina*, which the Emperor Augustus had brought from the *lacus Alsietinus* into the Trastevere, not for drinking purposes, but to feed the *navmachia*—the surplus being destined for irrigation, especially in the neighboring gardens and fields. An important question is, whether the canal was used for irrigation also along the tract of the Campagna through which it passed. This inscription is a record of a work undertaken to assist the irrigation by supplying a constant flow of water from the aqueduct above, which until then could only be used at certain limited hours.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 181–86.

SCULPTURE.—*Relief of the myth of Pentheus*.—A basrelief found in May on the Via Portuense is illustrated in the July number of the *Bull. Comm. archeologica*. On it is a young man defending himself with a short sword against two maenads armed with the thyrsus, who are on the point of overcoming him. The subject is considered by Borsari to represent the last moments of Pentheus, who succeeded Kadmos on the throne of Thebes and opposed the introduction of Dionysiac rites. Having gone to Mount Kiteron to spy out the mysteries, he was discovered and killed by the Maenads. Representations of this subject are extremely rare in classic art. This basrelief probably belongs to the first century B. C., but is evidently copied from some Greek original.

Relief of the Gigantomachia.—While excavating in the *Via San Pietro*—

in-Vincoli, were discovered two marble fragments of a relief with figures which, in the opinion of Comm. Visconti, represented the *Gigantomachia*: they evidently belonged to an ancient monument. The site of the discovery was in the ancient *Regio V* of the city.—*Moniteur*, Oct. 6.

Statue of Fortuna.—On the Via Merulana there has been found a statue of Fortuna which is in a perfect state of preservation except that the extremity of both arms is missing. It is similar to the statue found a few years ago at Ostia, now in the Braccio Nuovo.—*Moniteur*, April 10.

Archaistic Sculpture.—In the Villa Ludovisi a piece of sculpture was found of peculiar shape and style, similar to the front and sides of a sarcophagus, with a relief on each face. The face has suffered by the destruction of its upper part, thus cutting off the head and shoulders of two female figures dressed in long chitons with fine folds, who stoop over and hold a third female who is on the point of sinking through the ground in the centre. On one end, a graceful naked female figure seated, with crossed legs, on a cushion plays on the double pipe, while on the opposite end a fully draped female, with himation covering her head, seems to be making an offering. The style is severe and correct, and decidedly archaistic: it is probably a work of the Augustan age.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, Sept.

MOSAIC.—*The Rape of Proserpina*.—A mosaic pavement found outside the Porta Portuense, in the *Vigna Jacobini*, represents, in black and white figures, the Rape of Proserpina. It formed the pavement of a sepulchral chamber 3 met. long by 87 cent. wide. Mercury holds the reins of the infernal chariot with his right, standing in front of the horses, while in his left, from which the chlamys hangs, he holds the caduceus. The next figure is that of Minerva who advances rapidly, wearing a helmet and carrying an Argolic shield and lance in her left: she gazes at Proserpina and with her right makes a gesture to Mercury commanding him to stop. Proserpina is on her knees, surprised in the act of gathering flowers: she turns imploringly to Minerva, while Pluto bends over and takes her in both arms. This is one of the few instances in which the subject is represented at the time when the maiden is surprised, not after her capture.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, May.

INSCRIPTIONS.—*Inscription at the Sette Sale*.—The following important inscription has come to light: *Mag(istri) et flamin(es) montan(or)um montis Oppi(i), de pe[c]unia mont(anorum) montis Oppi(i), sacellum claudend(um) et coaequand(um), et arbores serundas c[u]raverunt*. It is the only written monument referring to the *mons Oppius*, to the ancient *sacella* of the Septimontium, and to the internal administration of the city before the regional division of the year 747 and the new institutions of Augustus. Hence, its great historical importance (pl. VIII). In the Republican period, when the city was divided into the four Servian regions, the inhabi-

tants of the old Septimontium were called *montani*, while those dwelling in the neighboring *pagi* were called *pagani*. The early religious rites were confined to the former, were *non populi, sed montanorum*. This inscription shows that the religious fêtes were regulated not only by the flamens but by the *magistri*, as heads of the *Compitalis* association, and that the inhabitants of each mount had a common fund for religious worship. The *sacella*, of which one is mentioned in the inscription, were open courts surrounded by walls and sometimes by woods, within which was an altar. There were four of these *sacella* on the Oppian mount, each having one *flamen*. The entire Septimontium contained twenty-four chapels divided into four groups. This inscription, of the last century of the Empire, records the restoration of one of these, the surrounding of it with a wall, the levelling of the ground about it, and the planting of trees inside.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, May.

Inscription of Virius Lupus.—An inscription found in a very fragmentary condition gives for the first time some of the offices of that distinguished man, Virius Lupus, who was prefect of the city in 278–80. It reads: [. . . Viri]o Lupo el(arissimae) m(emoriae) v(iro) | [consuli], prae(fecto) urbi, pontif(ice) d(ei) S(olis) | [iudici] s(acrarum) [co]gnition(um) | [per Asiam?] et per ori[e]ntem, praes(es) | [prov(inciae) Syriae] coeles et Arabiae | . . . |.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, July.

Inscription regarding the Tiber and the Bridge of Agrippa.—On the left bank of the Tiber, behind the church of *S. Biagio della Pagnotta*, there came to light, *in situ*, a cippus of travertine, belonging to the series relating to the river-banks. The bridge of Agrippa is here mentioned for the first time, and its epigraphic and topographical importance is very considerable. It reads: PAVLLVS · FABIVS · (P)ERS[icvs] | C · EGGIVS · MARVL · L[us] | L · SERGIVS · PAVLLVS | C · OBELL[iu]S · RV . . . | L · SCRIBONIV[s] | CVRATOR[es] [Riparum] | ET · ALV[ei] [Tiberis] | EX · AVCTORIT[ate] | TI · CLAVDI CAESA[r]IS | AVG · GERMANIC[i] | PRINCIPIS · S · [C] · RIPAM · CIPPIS · POS[itis] | TERMINAVERVNT · A · TR[ig]AR[io] | AD PONTEM · AGRIPP[ae]. It shows, by the names of the four senators, which are quite new, that the college of four senators, presided over by a consul, renewed yearly, which had the care of the banks and mouth of the Tiber, which was instituted by Tiberius in 15 A. D., lasted up to Claudius, 34 A. D., the year of the consul Paullus Fabius Persicus. The inscription also indicates for the first time the exact site of the Trigarium, a part of the *Regio IX*, as being along the banks of the river. The *terminatio* made by Claudius extended then from the Trigarium to the *Pons Agrippae*. The mystery as to whether the bridge of Agrippa could be either the Ponte Sisto or the ruined *Pons Triumphalis*, was settled, shortly after the finding of the inscription, through the dis-

covery, by Sig. Borsari, of the ruins of a bridge 160 met. to the north of the Ponte Sisto. The superbly constructed fragments of the head and one of the piers, formed of great blocks of travertine, indicate the Augustan age. This seems to be the *Pons Agrippæ*.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 322–27. Cf. R. LANCIANI's letter in *Athenæum*, Dec. 24.

RUSELLAE (near Grosseto).—*Archaic antiquities*.—Near the ancient Ruseellae, a countryman discovered, in February, a tomb which, from the nature of the objects, must have been a rich one, strongly related to those belonging to the primitive Italic civilization. The arms, ornaments, horse-bits, and various utensils that constitute its contents have their counterpart in *tombe a pozzo* of the neighboring necropolis of Vetulonia, and in *tombe a pozzo* and a *cassa* of other related Etruscan and Umbrian necropoli (cf. Volterra, Tarquinii, and the *sepolcreti Benacci*). The bronze horse-bits are frequent in Umbria, but very rare in Etruria (two only from Tarquinii). The vases appear to have been much broken or of inferior value, as they were not preserved by the discoverers.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 134–37.

SYBARIS.—*Proposed Excavations*.—The Italian Government, having at length determined upon the excavation of Sybaris, has appointed Professor Viola, the distinguished explorer of Tarentum and other South-Italian sites, to conduct the projected operations.—*Academy*, June 4.

TARQUINII = CORNETO.—*Excavations in the Necropolis* were resumed Feb. 22, 1887, beginning under the tomb of the *Kitharodos*. The tombs here were generally a *fossa*, though several were *tombe a corridoio*. That the two kinds of tombs were contemporaneous is evident from the objects found in them. The first tomb discovered was a *corridoio*, and opened to the south: with the skeleton were found a pair of the well-known spirals of bronze covered with gold, a cup of black bucchero, and a Greek lekythos. Six metres to the north was found a *tomba a fossa*: the skeleton had on two sides of the skull the bronze spirals, on the forearms large spiral bronze armlets. To one of the armlets were attached two bronze rings: about the breast were four fibulæ. Of the utensils found in the same tomb, two were hand-made, a little tazza with upright handle, and a rude *guttus* of coarse red clay: three orçæ and a kantharos of black bucchero were wheel-made. Of Greek vases there were found three lekythoi, and an orca with painted and scratched ornamentation. Twenty metres to the south, another *tomba a fossa* contained a large iron lance-head with its spiral bronze *πόρκης*; a smooth bronze cup; and a scarab inscribed with two quadrupeds; a local vertical-handled cup; four Greek lekythoi; three alabaster; three plates; and a salt-box. Five other *tombe a fossa* and one a *corridoio* contained similar objects. At a distance of about 300 metres from the point where the excavations began, was found a *tomba a camera* in which there were two bronze mirrors with reliefs, one representing the group of Neop-

tolemos, Orestes and a Fury, the other (much damaged) a composition in which Dionysos is the central figure. In the same tomb was found a cylindrical cista resembling the well-known Palestrina cistæ, with three lion-claw feet, over each of which is posed a cupid. The cover is incised with palmettes. Its handle is formed by a seated female figure in the style of the figures on the covers of Etruscan urns. Three *thymiateria* and other utensils were in this tomb.—*Bull. Ist. arch. germ.*, 1887, 3.

TODI.—After a trial lasting four days, the tribunal sitting at Perugia passed yesterday (June 2) the following judgment with respect to the treasures found in the grave of an Etruscan lady at Todi, and described in the *Academy* of October 16, 1886: "Considering that Cardinal Pacca's edict of the year 1820 is still in force for the Province of Umbria, and that the Orsini Brothers excavated the tomb after the expiry of the permission granted to them, this court condemns them to a fine of 1,000 lire, together with all law charges, and confiscation of all the archæological objects to the Royal Museum."—*Academy*, June 11.

SICILY.—**SELINOUS.**—*Akropolis.*—The excavations undertaken to bring to light the walls of the akropolis have already yielded important results. There are several circuits of walls communicating with each other by means of subterranean apertures which, singularly enough, have circular arches. These walls extend beyond the akropolis and are defended by advanced circular towers. The exact topography cannot be ascertained until the end of the excavations.—*Arte e Storia*, 1887, No. 17.

SYRACUSE.—*Sanctuary of the Nymph Kyane.*—At a place called the *Cozzo di Scanduria*, there have come to light walls and other remains that belong to an edifice, probably the well-known sanctuary dedicated to the nymph who gave her name to the neighboring *Fontana Ciane* (τῆς Κυάνης ἱερὸν: Diod., xiv. 72). The edifice was quadrangular and the walls built of tufa: two calcareous water-spouts with lion-heads of good Greek workmanship belong to the building: remains of columns also have been found. *Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 380.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

Agostino di Duccio.—The least appreciated artist of the early Italian Renaissance is probably Agostino di Duccio of Firenze, pupil of Donatello, and sculptor not only of the well-known façade of San Bernardino at Perugia, but of the Cathedral of Rimini. In a recent number of the *Arte e Storia* (1887, No. 10), A. Venturi calls attention to an interesting work of his in Modena, where he executed a marble altar-front for the Cathedral: it is now built into the façade of the church. Its reliefs represent four scenes of the life of S. Geminiano. The inscription reads AVGVSTINVS · DE · FLORENTIA · F · 1442, and shows this to be the ear-

liest known work of the sculptor. It has all the characteristics of his more mature productions.

AQUILA.—*Società Abruzzese di Storia Patria.*—By the initiative of Marchese Giulio Dragonetti, a society is being formed in Aquila for the study and illustration of the history and monuments of the interesting province of the Abruzzi, which possesses many learned men capable of carrying out this work.—*Arte e Storia*, 1887, No. 17.

BARLETTA.—*A sculptor of the XII century.*—In the church of S. Andrea at Barletta, on a portal richly sculptured with figures of Christ, the Virgin and John the Baptist, and the four Evangelists, is an inscription to which attention has lately been called. It gives the name of the artist: + INCOLA · TRANENSIS · SCVLPSIT · SIMEON · | RAGVSEVS · DÑE · MISERERE. This sculptor of the twelfth century, **SIMEON OF RAGUSA**, is otherwise quite unknown.—*Arte e Storia*, 1887, Nos. 30, 32.

BERGAMO (near).—*Benedictine Convent of Pontida.*—This monastery, at which the famous league of Lombard cities against Frederick Barbarossa was concluded, has been sold at public auction. Among the buildings were a Gothic church, and a cloister built by Sansovino.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, 18.

SAN GIMIGNANO.—*Restorations in the Collegiate church.*—Domenico Fiscale, the well-known restorer of the frescos of the Campo Santo of S. Piero in Grado at Pisa, has lately been at work on a careful restoration of the important frescos by Taddeo di Bartolo (1393) of Siena which adorn the walls of the Collegiate church.—*Arte e Storia*, 1887, No. 30.

GREZZANA.—*Coins of Verona.*—An important find of coins with the inscription, *obv.*, ENRICVS, *rev.*, VERENA, was made at Grezzana, in the province of Trent. These are coins of the Emperor Henry, and are extremely rare, being related to those found last year at Vadena in the same province.—*Arte e Storia*, 1887, No. 24.

ROMA.—*A new periodical for the study of art and archæology* has been founded in Roma, under the direction of the well-known art-critic and writer Count Professor Domenico Gnoli. Its title is *Archivio Storico dell'Arte*, and it will probably be devoted mainly to the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.—*Arte e Storia*, 1887, No. 27.

House of SS. Giovanni e Paolo.—The discovery of this Roman house under the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo was mentioned on p. 191. Further researches by Padre Germano have led to a discovery of the greatest importance. A third room was unearthed, 7 met. long by 4 met. wide, considered by Professor Gatti to be the *Tablinum* of the house. Its walls are covered with remarkably well-executed frescos; but the most remarkable circumstance is that, besides classic paintings of animals, hippocamps, country-scenes, and allegorical decorations, there are others of a *purely Christian* character. One represents Moses removing his sandals, similar

to a painting in San Callisto: the subject of another is the female *Orante* with hands raised, robed in a dalmatica, with a veil over her head and a necklace. It is the first time that frescos of a distinctly Christian character have been found in a Roman private house—hitherto, they have been confined to the Catacombs.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Nov. 25.

Early Christian Sarcophagus with the Betrayal of Christ.—Near the Porta Maggiore there came to light the front of an early Christian sarcophagus on which is carved the very rare scene of the betrayal by Judas. In the centre stands the youthful beardless figure of Christ; on his right, Judas approaches to give the kiss, bearing the money-bag in his hand. The accompanying crowd is symbolized by a figure on the left. The sculpture is of the time of the decadence in the second half of the fourth century.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, May–July; *Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 180.

Sant' Agnese: early figure of Christ.—On a fragment of a Christian sarcophagus of the fifth cent., found in repairing the side staircase of S. Agnese, was a bearded figure of Christ holding the book, and blessing. It is of especial importance as an early instance of the bearded Christ.—*Moniteur de Rome*, June 27–28.

SICILY.—**SYRACUSE.**—*Byzantine seal.*—On a Byzantine seal (recently purchased by the Museum of Palermo) is the name of a Byzantine duke of Calabria previously unknown, **EIRENAIOS SPADATARIOS**. The records of these Byzantine dukes of the VIII and IX centuries are extremely rare.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 124.

SPAIN.

THE MARTORELL PRIZE AND PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES.—The archæological prize of 20,000 pesetas founded by Don Martorell has been accorded by the city of Barcelona to the work of MM. HENRY and LOUIS SIRET entitled *Les premiers âges du métal dans le Sud-est de l'Espagne*. This work describes about thirty settlements and more than twelve hundred tombs of the neolithic period and the first bronze age, which have yielded fifteen thousand objects of exceptional importance for the early civilization of Spain.—*Muséon*, 1887, p. 366.

CADIZ.—The *Diario de Cadiz* has given interesting information regarding the discovery, in the neighborhood of Cadiz, of antiquities which are called Phœnicio-Egyptian or Punic. The excavations have been suspended until they can be directed by a member of the Academy of San Fernando. The discoveries illustrate the earliest history of the Spanish coast. Their character is not so clear as to make it certain, without careful examination, whether, or not, they belong to primitive Spanish industry. The *Diario* of March 12 contains a full description of the contents of the first two tombs found. By the well-preserved bodies were found several objects in iron:

among them, a dagger; a broken scarab with hieroglyphs; a large gold ring with an agate in the form of a scarab, on which was engraved a figure (said to resemble that of Osiris (?)), mounted so as to revolve; two large rings, one formed of gold spiral; fragments of a necklace; and a large number of other objects of gold, amber, *etc.* The *Diario* of March 15 and that of March 20 contain further particulars.

Several Spanish antiquarians consider the tombs to belong to the Roman period.—*Revista de Ciencias Históricas*, v, 1.

CARMONA.—*Prehistoric Tumuli and Roman Necropolis.*—Mr. GEORGE BONSOR writes to the *London Times* of August 23: "About six years ago a Spanish gentleman, Don Juan Fernandez, and myself purchased the two plots of land known as The Quarries and The Olive Groves (situated at a short distance west of Carmona) and commenced our excavations. Upon this site were some curiously shaped mounds which we afterwards found to be tumuli of a prehistoric age. Round these mounds the Romans had for centuries hewn, out of the rock, small chambers to serve as family-tombs. These are from four to five yards square and of the height of a man. In the walls are small cavities or niches for the cinerary urns, each of which last generally contains (beside the ashes of the dead) a coin, a mirror, a lachrymary, needles, a stilus and tabula, and a signet-ring. The walls are mostly painted in fresco or distemper in the Pompeian style, with representations of birds, dolphins, and wreaths of flowers. Near the entrance of each tomb is the crematorium, also hewn out of the rock, on the sides of all of which signs of fire are still visible. Up to the present time about 320 tombs have been discovered. They are disposed in groups, some around the tumuli, some near the Roman quarries and on both sides of the Roman roads, two of which ran from Carmona to Seville through the necropolis.

"This discovery shows, first, that, contrary to what is generally believed, the funeral pyre in this country was not made square, but oblong; the body, with the bier or feretrum on which it was carried to the necropolis being laid on it, the nails and other iron fittings belonging to the bier being still found among the ashes at the bottom of the crematorium: again, it shows the difference between a *bustum* or crematorium in which the ashes of the dead were left, and an *ustrinum*, or one from which the ashes of the dead were removed to be placed in the cinerary urns.

"The most important discoveries have been made near the Roman roads—namely, a columbarium and three large triclinia for the funeral banquets, with the peculiarity that in each a deep channel is cut all round the mensa into which the guests threw the libations. The largest funeral triclinium discovered contains three tables, with their couches round, the one for winter use being in a hall, another in the sun, and the third, for the summer, being in the shade. In addition to these, there is an altar, a tomb

with its cinerary urns, a kitchen, a bath, a well, and a sanctuary, in which is a stone statue. Last year, about 50 yards from this triclinium, we discovered a Roman amphitheatre, also hewn out of the rock. During the course of the excavations, numerous objects of interest were found, amounting to over 3,000 in number, among which are many inscriptions, fragments of statues, glass, marble, and earthenware urns, lamps and mirrors, rings and coins, and other valuable articles, all of which have been placed in a museum in the town specially arranged for them. The excavations are still being continued."—*Cf. London Times*, Aug. 13.

ECIJA and ASTORGA.—*Christian sarcophagi.*—In the *Boletín* of the Real Academia de la Historia for April, engravings from photographs are given of two early Christian monuments: one, a sarcophagus found at Ecija, of the fourth to sixth century, with representations of the Good Shepherd, of Daniel in the lion's den, and of the Sacrifice of Isaac, with the name of each personage in Greek above; the second, probably Gnostic, found at Astorga, has a triangular tympanum surmounting a square with an open hand in low relief. The tympanum and the palm of the hand are inscribed "Εἰς Ζεὺς Σεράπης—Ἰαώ.—*Academy*, June 4.

MADRIDEJOS.—*Roman antiquities.*—The discovery of Roman inscriptions, mosaics, and other objects, seems to prove the site to be that of the Roman settlement *Rodacas*, whose name is preserved in that of the neighboring stream Rucas.—*Rev. de Ciencias Hist.*, v, 1.

VICH (Valencia).—*Sculpture.*—In the *Calle del Embajador* has come to light a basrelief which seems to have formed part of a tomb. The subject is Judas kissing Christ: it is the work of a good artist of the xv century.—*Rev. de Ciencias*, v, 1.

PORTUGAL.

An Archæological Review.—A review devoted in great part to archæology has been lately founded at Lisbon, under the title of the *Revista archeologica e historica*. It is edited by MM. BORGES DE FIGUEIREDO and ALEXANDRE DE SOUSA, and appears monthly. In the first three numbers issued, the place of honor is given to ancient epigraphy. Some Roman inscriptions of Lisbon and Tuy are published by the editors, and Dr. Hübner has a paper on a series of inscriptions from ancient Balsa.—*Gazette Arch.*, 1887, Nos. 3-4: *chron.*, p. 12.

FRANCE.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.—The bibliography of the historical and archæological works issued by French learned societies, undertaken by the Ministry of Public Instruction, some years ago, is in progress. The first volume, compiled by MM. de Lasteyrie and E. Lefèvre-Pontalis, com-

prehending the societies of the departments Ain to Hérault, is nearly ready for publication. A complete summary of the work has lately been issued by the *Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques* under the title of *Bibliographie des Sociétés savantes de la France*, par E. Lefèvre-Pontalis.—*Academy*, Oct. 29.

Prof. MASPÉRO has just completed the text of Mariette's *Monuments Divers*, which (as arranged between Mariette and himself) is entirely from his pen. With this important work, which will be given to the world with all reasonable promptitude, ends the colossal task which Prof. Maspéro undertook some sixteen years ago—the task of seeing the bulk of Mariette's works through the press. Eight years of collaboration with the living man have been followed by eight years of laborious editorial work consecrated to the memory of the departed *savant*; and there now remain but a few fugitive papers on Mariette's excavations at El Assasif in Western Thebes, on "Alexandria in the time of the Cæsars," etc., which will be published by Prof. Maspéro in the pages of the *Recueil des Travaux*. Only those who know the difficult character of Mariette's handwriting, the fragmentary and unfinished condition of many of his mss., and the immense mass of documents which have had to be sifted, deciphered, completed, and reduced to publishable form, can appreciate the amount of self-sacrifice and devotion with which Prof. Maspéro has performed this onerous duty.

Prof. Maspéro's second memoir on the Royal Mummies found at Dayr-el-Bahari in 1881 is in the press, and will shortly be issued. He has also just completed a *Catalogue Raisonné* of the Egyptian collection in the Museum of Marseilles, which not only describes and explains the objects in their order as seen by the visitor, but is designed to serve at the same time as a practical introduction to the study of Egyptian archæology.

In the meanwhile, Prof. Maspéro's *magnum opus*—his long-promised history of Ancient Egypt—progresses slowly but surely. Begun before he accepted the position left vacant by the death of Mariette, it has long been arrested by pressure of official work in Egypt. Even now, we can scarcely hope to see the publication of the first part earlier than 1889.—A. B. E. in *Academy*, Dec. 3.

M. Quantin will shortly publish the long-promised *Dictionnaire de l'Ameublement et de la Décoration depuis le XIII^e Siècle*, upon which M. HENRY HAVARD has been engaged during more than ten years.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 22.

RESTORATION and VANDALISM.—Among the churches at present being restored are those of Courcône (Charente), of Bonpère, of Saint-Léger at Saint-Maixent (crypt), of Parthenay-le-Vieux (Deux-Sèvres), and of Cravant. The early Norman church of Breteuil, built at the close of the *x*i century on the model of those at Caen and Fresnay-sur-Sarthe, is being thoroughly restored. The vaults of the three naves are being made over.

The uncovering of the walls, which had been whitewashed at the commencement of the century, has brought to light some interesting objects.

Two ancient towers have been destroyed at Vannes. The château of Dijon is to lose one of its towers, to make way for a straight boulevard. The Gothic church of Hermes, with its fine Romanesque bell-tower, is being demolished by the municipality. The famous Hôtel at Sens, one of the most interesting specimens of mediæval civil architecture in France, is to be sold, and its destruction is possible: M. G. Bapst, of the Société Nationale des Antiquaires, M. Tranchart, president of the Société de l'Histoire de Paris, and M. de Lasteyrie are seeking to prevent this.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1887, pp. 258–59.

PAINTED GOTHIC ALTAR-FRONT.—In a late number of the *Revue de l'Art Chrétien* (1887, II), M. de Farcy makes known an interesting altar-front or *rétable* of painted wood, of the early XIII century, which belongs to his collection: it is all the more interesting on account of its rarity. The large figure of St. Peter, in the centre, has, on each side, four compartments, in two rows, in which are given incidents of his life. The figures are on a silver-gilt background.

AMIENS.—*New architect of the Cathedral.*—M. G. Durand has found a document dated from 1260 which mentions one of the architects of the cathedral of Amiens: *Magister Renaudus cementarius, magister fabrice Beate Marie Ambicanensis*. It has been hitherto considered that the architects between 1220 and 1280 were Robert de Luzareth and Thomas de Cormont and his son Renaud. The newly-discovered architect seems to come in before Renaud de Cormont.—*Revue de l'Art Chrét.*, 1887, p. 485.

AUTUN.—*Roman Mosaic.*—In the Faubourg St. Jean, a Roman mosaic, measuring twenty-five metres superficial, has been discovered. It was sixty centimetres below the surface of a kitchen garden, near the ancient ramparts of the city and a field entitled *Gaillon*, belonging to the Hospice d'Autun.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 1.

BRIONNE.—*Sarcophagus.*—In a stone sarcophagus, discovered at the depth of a metre, were found a skeleton, some coins, fragments of glass vases, a sword-blade and a bronze buckler. The tomb appears to be that of a Gallic warrior.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1887, p. 255.

CARNAC.—*Expropriation of the Megalithic Monuments.*—The recent law on the preservation of historical monuments has been first seriously applied by a decree which pronounces the expropriation, in favor of the State, of the land containing the monuments of Carnac which it has not been possible hitherto to purchase. This will involve property at Menec and Kermario containing magnificent megalithic stones.—*Bull. Mon.*, 1887, p. 494.

DAX (Landes).—*Cathedral.*—Important excavations have been made in the garden of the cathedral. At first there were found, under the pave-

ment of the cloister which dates from the XIV century, three tombs of singular shape, each containing four iron bars and a gridiron: in one there was a coin of Edward III (1317–55). Under these tombs there came to light important substructures, which appear to have formed the circuit of the chapel spoken of in the charter of the Abbey of Divielle which was consecrated by bishop Maximus in 511 on his return from the Council of Orléans. Its materials were evidently used in building the third tomb. Numerous Merovingian sculptures were found, and even a stone bearing traces of wall-paintings. The cutting of these VI-century stones seems anterior to the XII century, and this would give an approximate date to the tombs, which were used from that time forward.

Substructures of the cloister have been found, as well as two tombs anterior to the XII century, also fragments of early altars.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1887, II, pp. 213–14.

DIJON.—*The Castrum.*—In digging under Saint-Etienne for the early crypt of this church erected in the IV century, the workmen found an important piece of the foundation-walls of the ancient *Castrum*, described by Gregory of Tours. It was under Aurelian that, in view of the weakness of this province, the population was obliged to confine itself to the Roman camp, which was then strengthened by these important fortifications. Built in haste, they include innumerable fragments important for art. This piece is no exception, and it contains material from buildings important for their dimensions and art.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1887, p. 256.

ENNENT.—*Merovingian and Carlovingian tombs.*—Excavations made for the construction of the church of Ennent have led to the discovery of sixty-eight Merovingian and Carlovingian tombs, all Christian, and containing perfume-burners.—*Revue de l'Art Chrét.*, 1887, p. 485.

LIENE (Aisne).—*Mosaics.*—In the Villa d'Aney at Liene, district of Braisne (Aisne), has been found a Gallo-Roman mosaic, 3 by 2 met., in which is represented a hunted stag. The remaining decoration is of a geometrical character, and the border is fine.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, Oct. 22.

LYON.—*Discovery of an amphitheatre.*—MM. Lafon and Pierrot-Deseilligny have undertaken excavations on the hill of Fourvières which have led to the discovery of one of the two ancient amphitheatres of Lyon, that placed near the Forum and the Imperial Palace. M. Pierrot-Deseilligny has published a report on these excavations in the *Bulletin Monumental* (September-October, 1887). Commencing the excavations early in May with the idea that the walls that were being uncovered were those of a theatre, the excavators soon found that it was in reality an amphitheatre built (like those of Syracuse, Pola, and Fréjus) partly on the declivity of a hill, partly on flat land: those portions that are on the hill are the best preserved, while the others are irretrievably lost. As they

at present stand, the highest portion of the walls rises 20 met. above the level of the arena. Three concentric walls have been found. *The first* has appeared on a length of 41 met.: *the second*, 7.50 met. from the first, was discovered along an uninterrupted length of 34 met., and seems to have been joined to an accessory wall by a vault: *the third* is at a distance of 10 met. from the second; about 15 met. of it have come to light. There are radiating walls between these concentric walls. Only one trace of a passage has been found; otherwise the walls are solid. This amphitheatre has a considerable historical interest, as it is that in which the Christian martyrs of Lyon suffered.—*Cf. Revue Arch.*, July-Aug; *Revue Epig. Midi*, July; *Revue du Lyonnais*, July-Aug.

MANTOCHE (Haute-Saône).—*Gallo-Roman Tombs*.—In a field between Mantoche and Apremont are the remains of a Gallo-Roman necropolis in which discoveries have been made at various times for a number of years. The entire neighborhood, besides, is full of remains of Roman villas. M. Virot has uncovered a number of bodies with which were found glassware and pottery.—*Revue Arch.*, 1887, pp. 344-45.

MUY (Var).—*Ancient Cemetery*.—Baron de Bonstetten has discovered here an ancient cemetery, including funerary inscriptions.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 26.

PARIS.—RECENT ACQUISITIONS BY THE LOUVRE.—The following purchases have been recently made.

1. *Egyptian Museum*. Report of M. Revillout. 1. A basalt dog, larger than life and remarkably true to nature. 2. An admirable head of the Early Empire (*cf. Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, 1887, p. 185), which may be considered one of the chefs-d'œuvre of the collection: the workmanship is very fine and sharp, and the features are full of life and energy, and equal to anything produced by the Italian Renaissance. 3. A royal head, very carefully executed: the monarch was certainly not an Egyptian but a European, probably even a Roman. 4. Several interesting terracotta figurines: these terracottas, imitated by the Greeks, are very rare in Egyptian art; to be especially mentioned are the upper part of a vase with a female head of common but very truthful expression; a youthful smiling royal head of the Saitic period; a nude female figure treated with delicacy. 5. A charming small Saitic statue, approaching in type the statue of Nechthorhib, at the entrance of the Museum hall: there is remarkable suppleness and modelling in the forms, and the figure is very graceful. 6. A lot of finely-executed small objects. 7. Important additions from an archaeological standpoint have been made: M. Cattani has brought back from his mission to Egypt many hieroglyphic, hieratic, demotic, Greek, and Koptic papyri and tesserae (of which there are thousands), furnishing most precious scientific information, as shown by the Report of M. Cattani in

the *Revue Égyptologique* (fifth year). Many of these were gifts, among which should also be mentioned a fragment of basrelief, probably representing a priestess of Tum, lord of Tuku or Succoth; a fragment of naos mentioning a hitherto unknown prince named Amenmes, the elder son of Thothmes I; several hieroglyphic stelai of the Early Empire and of the classic period—some of which are interesting, even artistically, and bear new archæological types; Greek and Arabic papyri; very interesting embroidered stuffs of the Koptic period; *etc.*

II. *Museum of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and Modern Times.* Report of M. Molinier. The new hall opened on May 10 is devoted provisionally to a certain number of sculptures and other works of art recently purchased or given—some very recently. The works are classified as follows: *Sculpture.* 1. Spanish stone-door, end xv or beg. xvi cent., in flamboyant Gothic style, surmounted by two figures in low-relief representing the Annunciation. 2. Large tomb-slab of grey stone of Jean de Cromois, abbot of Saint-Martin of Liège, who died in 1525: this finely executed work is by a Flemish artist strongly influenced by Italian art—in a style not before represented in the Museum. 3. The four cardinal virtues, marble figures for the support of a tomb or pulpit, of the Italian school of the xiv century: these four statues from Southern Italy will be useful for a comparative study of French and Italian sculpture. 4. The Virgin and Child, a basrelief of painted and gilt stucco by Donatello: it is the Virgin called the *Madonna dei Pazzi*, the marble original of which was purchased by the Berlin Museum. 5. An angel standing in the pose of the *Mannekenpiss*—a statuette in grey stone of the school of Donatello, in the style of the bronze reliefs of the *Santo* of Padova: both these works were purchased in Firenze. 6. Saint John, a marble bust by Donatello, bequeathed in 1885 by M. Alb. Goupil: it came from the *Ospedale degli Innocenti* at Firenze (engraved, *Gaz. des Beaux-Arts*, 1885). 7. Ferdinand of Aragon, king of Napoli, a marble bust formerly painted, to be attributed to the hand or school of an artist who came to France at the close of the xv cent., Paganino da Modena, called *Mazzoni*, who executed the Mortorio of Monte-Oliveto at Napoli and that of San Giovanni at Modena, as well as the tomb of Charles VIII. 8. The Virgin and Child, a marble basrelief, with mosaic background, by the Venetian school of end xiv or beg. xv cent.: a repetition of an earlier type very frequent at Venezia. 9. The Virgin and Child, a group belonging to the Venetian school of the xv century, of the same style and doubtless by the same artist as the Virgin at the *Madonna dell' Orto* in Venezia, attributed to Giovanni de Santis. 10. The Virgin and Child, a colossal basrelief of painted and gilt carton by Jacopo Sansovino, purchased in Roma (*cf.* W. Bode, *Italien. Bildh. d. Renaiss.*, p. 282). 11. Funerary mask in marble, from a French tomb of the xvi cent. 12. Mar-

ble medallion of Ludovico il Moro, of the Venetian school, close of xv cent. 13. David vanquishing Goliath, a bronze statuette, cast *à cire perdue*, which is a reproduction or imitation, of early-xvi cent., of the famous lost figure by Michelangelo which was at the Château de Bury.

Beside the sculptures are to be mentioned some bronze medals of xv and xvi centuries; some *plaquettes*; a silver chalice of the Spanish art of the end of the xii cent.; and a number of enamels of the xvi cent., including two which are the only known French enamels with a white ground.—*Gazette Archéologique*, 1887, Nos. 3-4; *chron.*, pp. 1-4.

Greek and Roman Sculptures: the following acquisitions have been made during 1886 and five months of 1887.

A colossal Dioskouroi, the torso of which was brought from Carthage by MM. Babelon and Reinach; the head, right leg, and the horse had been bought by the British Museum, but were given up to the Louvre: six headless male statues, one of which represents an Emperor: two statues of women: a crouching Aphrodite from Tyre, with traces of the hand of Eros (a repetition of the celebrated group): a marble statuette of Aphrodite from Sidon: archaistic head of Dionysos from the Peiraieus: head of a philosopher (Sokrates) from the Peiraieus: head of Augustus from Marseilles: from Athens, an archaic male head with long undulating hair and prominent eyes, in the style of the Apollon of Tenea; beside several torsos, heads, and other fragments of statues: two inscribed round altars from Athens: architectural fragments of an architrave, palmette, and sculptured ornament from the temple of Apollon Didymeus, and of an Ionic capital and ornament from the temple at Priene: two stelai with Greek inscriptions: a long inscription containing a decree of the inhabitants of Apollonia in honor of Aischrion, son of Poseidippos: two fragments of Greek and three of Latin inscriptions: and an Attic marble sepulchral vase ornamented with a basrelief of a man taking leave of a woman.—*Gazette Arch.*, 1887, Nos. 5-6.

MUSÉE DES GOBELINS.—*Koptic Tapestries*.—This museum has purchased a series of tapestries found in the tombs of a Koptic cemetery discovered in 1884 by M. Maspéro. They consist in fragments of costumes, bands adorned with flowers or fantastic animals. They are formed of a woollen thread passed through a *chaîne* of écu linen, similar to the Gobelin manufacture. The earliest fragments reproduce ancient models: Perseus and Andromeda, a Centaur playing on the lyre, geometric ornaments, vases, plants, animals, grotesque figures; also ornamental flowers, chimerae, etc. The more recent represent Christ with the cruciform nimbus, Saint George on horseback, and saints with the nimbus. All these motifs are surrounded by a very elegant framework of Greek fret, interlaced patterns, etc. The colors are so fresh that they seem to be of yesterday. The blues, reds and

violets are remarkably brilliant. In this respect these early works are far superior to the Gobelins. They are five or six centuries earlier than any examples hitherto known.—*Revue de l'Art Chrét.*, 1887, p. 537; GERSPACH in *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, Aug. 1887.

MUSÉE DE SÈVRES.—The *Chronique des Arts* says that the Musée de Sèvres has been enriched by the acquisition of a piece of mosaic of a kind unknown, until now, to the best-informed French experts. It was brought from the ancient Medersa of Tlemcen. M. J. Levet, a captain of engineers, having special knowledge of mosaics, recognized the interest of this relic, caused it to be removed from its ancient site, and presented it to Sèvres. Such being the case, a demand has been formulated that pupils of the great military schools should have imparted to them some "notions d'archéologie," in order that the army should be enabled to assist in enriching the national museums.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 24.

GALLIC CEMETERY.—The remains of a cemetery belonging to the age of the Gauls have recently been discovered in Paris, in the old Faubourg St. Germain, at the corner of the Rues Rocroi and Bellechasse. Fifty-two tombs have been found with skeletons, most of which are skeletons of women and children: only twelve are skeletons of men. Many weapons and implements, also, have been unearthed—swords, lances, shields, and bronze and iron instruments of all descriptions.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, July 15.

PARIS (near).—*Gallic Cemetery of St. Maur-les-Fossés*.—At a meeting of the *Académie des Sciences*, M. BERTRAND read a very interesting report upon the Gallic cemetery recently discovered at St. Maur-les-Fossés, near Paris, by M. Ernest Macé, who has presented most of the objects discovered to the Museum of National Antiquities. These objects are identical with those hitherto found in the departments formed of that part of Gaul which Cæsar allotted to the Belgians. The tombs are dug to the depth of about 3 ft. 6 ins., and they vary in length from 6 to 7 feet, while in width they are from 2½ ft. to 3 ft. Most of the tombs had been walled round to a height of from 12 to 14 ins. to keep back the sand at the sides; and the body is placed immediately upon the sand and covered with a row of large flat stones to keep it down. In every case the bodies are laid with the face upwards, the sword in the right hand, fastened by a jointed iron belt near the head. On the right-hand side is the point of a lance, the handle of which is placed between the legs, having probably been broken as a token of mourning at the funeral. Among the other objects discovered is a sword in a good state of preservation, with the chain still attached to it. This sword is 32 inches long, the sheath being in iron, while the hilt and the guard are ornamented with three heavy nails meant to represent a sort of shamrock leaf. M. Bertrand states in his report that, though it is impossible to specify the exact date of these interments, there can be no doubt that the bodies are those of warriors of Gaul, armed exactly as the war-

riors of the Belgian provinces were at the time of the war of independence, while, having regard to the care taken in the arrangement of the cemetery, he comes to the conclusion that St. Maur-les-Fossés was an advanced post for the defence of Lutetia. M. Ernest Macé hazards the suggestion that the bodies are those of warriors killed during the attack by Labienus upon that city, but this theory is not spoken of by M. Bertrand, whether to confirm or reject it.—*London Times*, July 13.

ROUEN.—*Gothic Tombstones.*—In the Rue Saint-Lô, on the site of a church built, probably, at the beginning of the XIV century, three singular tombstones have come to light. The first represents a female figure with cap, with a greyhound at her feet, and lying under a trefoiled arcade. An angel descends bearing a crown, while a group of angels burn incense. The inscription reads: *Chi gist Mahaus du Chastelier, Diex Jesus Crist li puisse. Mortali namq. domo clauditur omnis homo.* On the second stone is a male figure, also under an arch, wearing the headdress of a "béguin": there are the same incense-burning angels, the same greyhound, etc., but the ornamentation is simpler. The inscription reads: *Ci gist Pierres du Mesnil quit trespasa. Proiez por lui.* It bears the date 1266, and seems about twenty years older than the former: both are in a wonderful state of preservation. They have been taken to the Museum in the Rue Thiers. The third tombstone also belongs to the XIII cent.: it is ornamented only in the upper part. The composition is similar to the preceding, with the addition, below, of the subject called "the triumph of the soul," often found on such tombs. The inscription is: *Hic jacet Adia Roscellin | . . corpus ejus requiescat in pace.*—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1887, p. 255.

SAINT-GERMAIN.—*Museum.*—Almost all the Celtic and Roman antiquities at the Cluny Museum have lately been removed to the Museum of Saint-Germain, including the very notable collection of Roman glass from the necropolis of Poitiers.

SAINTES.—*Roman antiquities.*—In demolishing the ramparts of the city there have been found a large number of fragments of Roman architecture and funerary inscriptions.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 26.

SAINT-SULPICE-DES-LANDES.—*Frescos.*—In the church of Sainte-Marie a series of frescos of the XV cent. covering the entire walls of the church have been uncovered. Scenes of the Creation, the Garden of Eden, the Flight into Egypt, succeed each other without much order. Other paintings are by a better artist, e. g., the Annunciation, the Institution of the Eucharist, some figures of Saints, S. Christopher bearing the infant Christ, the betrayal by Judas, and Christ in glory.—*Bull. Mon.*, 1887, p. 501.

SANXAY.—*Preservation of the ruins.*—Some time ago a large amount was contributed from public and private sources for the purchase of the land on which these important ruins stand, discovered a few years since by P.

de la Croix, who has been appointed their guardian. At present a further subscription is being collected to keep them in good order and to protect them from further damage.—*Paris Temps*, Nov. 5.

SENLIS.—*Cathedral.*—The excavations for a new furnace have proved the interesting fact that the cathedral was built (1154–1191) without any transept, as shown by the continuous foundation-walls. The present disproportionately large transept was added, in about 1240, by breaking through the walls and displacing the piers: in the masonry that dates from this period are fragments of columns, capitals, and arcades.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1887, p. 254.

DISCOVERIES IN VENDÉE AND NEAR THE VILAINE.—**NANTES** (near).—On the supposed site of the ruined Gallo-Roman city of the fifth century, **DURETIE** (commune of Fégéac) M. Maître has discovered baths and a military station. At **CHÂTEAU-MERLET** he has unearthed several foundations, especially those of a temple 21 by 16 met. The remains show a very rich style of decoration. The columns are of fine white stone of Poitou. At **SAINT-GEORGE** in North-Vendée, M. Dugast-Matifeux has found one of the Gallo-Roman wells that are occasionally discovered in this region. It was full of interesting archæological objects: fragments of vases, improperly called *Samian*, of fine, close, red clay covered with a coralline lustrous varnish. They are extremely varied in shape and decoration, and are covered either with elegant decorative ornamentation or with painted scenes of fête, sacrifice, hunting, etc. Notwithstanding the diversity of objects found in this well, there were no iron or bronze utensils or human bones to indicate a sepulchral destination.—*Courrier de l'Art*, Nov. 4.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE.—*Cathedral.*—The Münsterbau Committee in Berne has entrusted the "restoration and completion" of the cathedral to the architect E. Steuler, who has undertaken to follow out the plans drawn up by Prof. Beyer, the architect who has so long been *Münsterbaumeister* at Ulm, where the works on the cathedral are now approaching completion. The late Gothic church was the work of the famous family of architects the Ensingers, who were employed for three generations in Strasburg, Constance, Ulm, and Berne. Prof. Rahn, in his *Geschichte der Künste in der Schweiz*, gives an account of seven members of this family, all of whom were more or less distinguished as architects in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—Ulrich, Caspar, Matthäus, Moritz, Moritz the younger, Vincenz, and Matthias.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 29.

CHUR.—*Bronze helmets.*—Two ancient Roman bronze helmets are reported to have been discovered near Chur, Switzerland. The inscription on one shows that the owner was Publius Cavidius Felix, and that he

belonged to the *centuria* of Caius Petronius; the inscription on the other gives the name of Numerius Paponius, of the *centuria* of Lucius Turetedius of Cohort III. Both helmets have been sold. It is to be hoped that they are not productions of the antiquity-manufacturing company recently discovered in Switzerland.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 10.

GREAT ST. BERNARD.—*Prehistoric granite altars.*—A journal of Friburg gives us the news that, not far from the summit of the Great St. Bernard pass, there have been discovered five large altars of granite, and various objects in stone, such as axes, knives, *etc.*—*Bull. di Palet. Ital.*, 1887, p. 168.

BELGIUM.

HASTIÈRES (Namur).—*Church.*—The works that have been carried on for some time at the church of the Priory of Hastière-Notre-Dame have been brought nearly to a close. There have been found underground the remains of two buildings anterior to the present ones: (1) a crypt, thought to be the first church of Hastières, built by Saint Maternus; (2) a second and much larger church, probably built by bishop Adalberon toward 945 A. D. The fine Romanesque church erected by abbot Rodolphus (1033–35) remains, with the exception of the choir which was rebuilt in the XIII century: the transept and aisles of the choir, which were demolished at the beginning of this century, have been rebuilt. The crypt is composed of three naves with three arcades and an apse: the old altar and two circular benches remain. Under the pavement have been found five stone sarcophagi of the Romanesque period. The ancient pavement of the choir is to be uncovered.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1887, pp. 215, 260, 261.

HOLLAND.

EXCAVATIONS.—A circular of the Dutch Minister of the Interior invites all the burgomasters to inform the director of the museum of antiquities at Leyden of all the excavations that may be carried on in their respective communes, in order to prevent the loss of material precious for the ancient history of the country.—*Muséon*, p. 366.

GERMANY.

ABUSINA (mod. Eining).—The extensive excavations (see JOURNAL, I, p. 247; II, p. 96) at the Roman station of Abusina, on the Danube near Regensburg, have at length been concluded, and all the walls of the bath and principal buildings roofed with tiles for protection. Herr Dahlem, the Regensburg antiquary, has now proved conclusively that the building on the rising ground, described, when discovered, as the Prætorium, must have been the residence of the Quæstor.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 24.

BERLIN.—ACQUISITIONS OF THE MUSEUM DURING 1886.—I. *Græco-Roman Sculptures*. A late Greek plaster-capital on the front of which is a figure of Nike; a lion-head water-spout; fragment of a relief representing a young man; all from Tarentum. A left foot on a plinth, fragment from a copy of the Athena Parthenos, from Rome. A number of architectural fragments from the Ionic temple at Mesa, Lesbos.—II. *ANTIQUARIUM*. (1) *Terracottas*. Group of a young man carrying off a maiden, probably from Asia Minor; a kneeling Seilenos, which is a modified Tanagra copy of the Seilenos of the Dionysos theatre, Athens; a sketch for a votive relief; decorated fragments in shape of a discus: all from the Hoffman sale, Paris. Other minor terracottas from Asia Minor. (2). *Bronzes*. A hammered relief representing Venus Victrix surrounded by cupids, Roman period; moulded relief of Gorgon-head, from Neandreia in the Troad; statuette of running Artemis from Thesprotia. (3) *Vases, etc.* Archaic vase in form of reclining ram, Boiotian (?); a vase of Mykenai make from Lesbos; gold ring of Mykenai type; glass tankard found at Naples; eight ox-heads of lead, from South Russia.—*Jahrb. d. Arch. Inst.*, 1887, III, pp. 198–205.

HEDDERNHEIM (near).—*Discovery of a Mithræum*.—Frankfurt papers describe at length the discovery of a Mithræum, or *sacellum* dedicated to Mithras, on the site of the old Roman town near Heddernheim, not far from Frankfurt. The chapel would seem to have been about 10.8 metres (about 35½ ft.) long, by 2.55 metres (8½ ft.) broad. At the northern end was a sculptured group in relief representing the usual group of Mithras and the bull with the usual symbolical animals. At either side of this sculptured slab are two other reliefs, representing the two genii with torches. Usually the genii are sculptured on the same slab with the Mithras group; but in the present case they are on separate slabs. The whole work is very spirited, full of life and grace, and in excellent preservation. The right elbow is wanting in the Mithras figure, and the head of one of the genii. At the opposite end of the *sacellum* there is a species of altar of basalt, the top of which is sloped four-corner-wise, like a roof. One face has the inscription, *Deo invicto Mithræ*: the opposite face bore the relief of the torch-bearers: on another face is the eagle of Zeus holding the thunder-bolt; under him is a hemisphere marked with meridian lines, and the word *cælum*: on the opposite side is a long-bearded man with an anchor and large shell, and the word *oceanum*. This is the third Mithræum discovered in the neighborhood of Heddernheim, a proof of how the worship and mysteries of this Eastern divinity had spread through the Western Roman provinces.—*London Times*, June 9.

KÖLN.—*Church of St. Severinus*.—On removing the whitewash in the choir of the St. Severinuskirche, some frescos of conspicuous artistic value came to light. The finest are in the compartments of the vaults: the central

vault has a *Majestas Domini*, double life-size, on a blue ground. It is singular that the Saviour bears in his left hand a chalice instead of a book. In the two compartments on the right are the Virgin and St. John: the paintings in those on the left have fallen a sacrifice to the cleaning of past centuries. In style, these paintings remind one most of the figure of S. Dionysios in St. Cunibert and the Crucifixion in the Baptismal chapel in the same place, and they may be dated from the beginning of the last third of the XIII century.

Afterward was discovered a second large cycle of paintings adorning the five-sided concha from the pavement to the rosette-windows opened in the apse. In the central niche is a much-injured representation of the Crucifixion with the Virgin and St. John, and also St. Severinus and Cornelius. Below are seven kneeling figures, probably the donors, under which is a richly-clad knight in a coat of chain-mail and bearing a shield. Of the standing figures on each of the two sides, that of John the Baptist is alone recognizable. The date is fixed at about 1300 by the inscription *Rutgerus rayze* under the knight, with which the style of figures and architecture agrees.—*Kölnisches Volkszeitung*, March 25, Apr. 16. Cf. *Repert. f. Kunstwiss.*, 1887, No. 3, pp. 315–16.

SCHLESWIG.—*Runic Monument.*—The *Hamburger Nachrichten* reports the finding, in Schleswig, of a large stone with a Runic inscription. A new barrack is being built on the ruins of the old castle of Gottorp, erected in the XVI century, and in demolishing the old foundations the workmen laid bare this stone, in perfect condition. It stands about 120 centimetres (nearly 4 ft.) high, and is about a foot broad. It has on two faces an inscription in the usual characters, and the style of the writing is said to correspond with what has been found on three other similar stones found in Schleswig or the neighborhood. It is in the line of the dyke known as the Dannewerke, and probably covered a grave. The inscription has been partially deciphered, and is said to probably run as follows: *Osfrida made this mound, the daughter of Vinthingar, to Sigtrig, the King, her son, on the holy place.*—*London Times*, Aug. 30.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

FRÖGG (near Rosegg).—*Tumulus.*—The Historical Society of Carinthia has been carrying on excavations here, and, after opening a number of tombs, with but poor results. But, in the woods, a large tumulus was opened, within which, two metres below the level, a great variety of objects were found: bronze ornaments; fibulæ; over fifty lead figures; and two thousand pearls.—*Mitth. d. k. k. Oest. Mus.*, 1887, ix.

LAIBACH (Carniola).—Two Roman sarcophagi have recently been discovered at Laibach, the Roman Emona. Their date is said to be the second century B. C. If this be so, the find is of considerable interest.—*Academy*, July 9.

OLMÜTZ.—*Early Mediæval coins.*—A lot of over 2400 silver coins (*denaria*) found here date from the XI and XII centuries, and are mostly of the local Princes. Some bear the legend of S. Peter, others of SS. John, Nicholas, and Wenceslaus: the earliest date from Wratislaw II, Duke of Olmütz from 1055 to 1086, and the latest from the first year of Sobieslav I. Beside these fine and small denaria, there were some 400 larger coins of quite a different type: they appear to be Austro-Bavarian coins, partly from the Regensburg mint under the Bavarian dukes Welf I (1071–1101) and Welf II (1101–1120), and partly from the Viennese mint under the Austrian dukes Leopold III (1082–96) and Leopold IV (1096–1107). The inscriptions are generally illegible. These coins seem to prove (1) that the monetary independence of the province was illusory; (2) that the cult of Cyrill and Methodius had very much waned.—*Mitth. d. k. k. Oest. Mus.*, 1887, x.

PODGRADJE (Dalmatia).—On June 6, excavations were commenced on the site of the old Roman city of Apenna, at Podgradje, near Benkovac. The Governor of Dalmatia was present, as these excavations have been undertaken by order of the Government.—*London Times*, June 8.

SACRAU (Silesia).—*Prehistoric tombs.*—An interesting discovery was recently made at a village called Sacrau, a little east of Breslau. Three graves of stone were found, with remains of weapons, wooden and earthenware jars, ornaments in bronze and silver, *etc.*, especially some curious fibulæ. In the grave last opened were a golden necklace, some small rings, a gold fibula, and a gold coin, IMP CLAVDIVS AVG. The graves have been ascribed to the Romans. A trade-route of imperial times certainly ran across Silesia, connecting the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and Roman coins, *etc.*, mark it all the way.—*Academy*, Aug. 20.

STRIEGAN (Silesia).—A further discovery of antiquities, consisting of gold ornaments, costly vessels, *etc.*, belonging to the early Roman times has been made at Striegan in Silesia.—*London Times*, July 28.

TRIESTE (anc. **TERGESTE**).—*Mosaics.*—Some interesting archæological discoveries have lately been made at Trieste. Last Saturday, four beautifully preserved mosaic floors were laid open at Barcola, near Trieste, at a depth of only one metre. The floors measure four square metres each, and are apparently the remains of a patrician's villa. The excavations are being continued under the superintendence of Professor Puschi, director of the Municipal Archæological Museum.—*London Times*, Nov. 2.

SCANDINAVIA.

Prof. GEORGE STEPHEN writes from Copenhagen of an important find lately made near Bergen, in Norway. A bone stylus with a Runic inscription was discovered, together with a little book in red Latin letters, evi-

dently written with the stylus. The date seems to be the twelfth century.—*Academy*, July 23.

The results of M. DU CHAILLU's Scandinavian researches will be published this winter by Mr. John Murray, in two volumes, with more than one thousand woodcuts. The book is entitled *The Viking Age: the Early History, Manners, and Customs of the Ancestors of the English-speaking Nations*, illustrated from the Antiquities discovered in Mounds, Cairns, and Bogs, as well as from the Ancient Sagas and Eddas.—*Academy*, Oct. 29.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND.—CAMBRIDGE.—We are glad to record that the Rev. G. F. Browne, of St. Catherine's College—whose studies have thrown so much light upon the obscure subject of early sculptured art in England—has been elected to the Disney professorship of archæology at Cambridge, vacant by Prof. Percy Gardner's removal to Oxford. Prof. Gardner's introductory lecture on "Classical Archæology, Wider and Special" has just been published in pamphlet form by Mr. Henry Frowde.—*Academy*, Dec. 3.

CHESTER.—*Recent discoveries and age of the walls at Chester.*—It would appear that a further portion of the Roman wall of Chester together with quite a number of Roman inscribed and carved stones have recently come to light. English antiquarians are making the most of the fact, and the columns of the London *Academy* have for four months been flooded with letters on the subject. It seems that these antiquarians disagree as to the age of the walls, those who deny them to be Roman sustaining that they were put together for the great part by the Puritans in the *seventeenth* century. A similar discussion has been raised about a relief considered by some to be Roman, while others see in one of the figures "an ecclesiastic in canonicals," and consider it to be a *Gothic* work of "*circa* the fourteenth century." We quote from Mr. Brock's letter in the *Academy* of Sept. 17. "The walls have been found to be constructed of massive blocks of sandstone, put together so neatly, without mortar, that I failed in one place to insert a penknife-blade between the joints. The thickness is about eight feet at the base. The blocks are fairly-well squared and are of enormous size, some being more than five feet long. This construction has been revealed by excavation on three sides of the city, while it has been always visible at other points. Uniformity of design and execution has, therefore, been shown to exist generally in the construction of the wall, indicating that it was the work of one people. I say the Romans; but your correspondent, elsewhere than in the *ACADEMY*, has said: some Puritan builders of the XVII century for one portion, and during the Edwardian period for another. I understand, however, that he allows the stones to be Roman, but shifted in position from elsewhere at the periods named. . .

No less than seven inscriptions have already been found, which are given in full by Mr. Frank H. Williams in the *Chester Courant* of September 7.

"While I write, notice of another has reached me. In addition, there are six or seven portions of basreliefs, either with processions of figures, or single figures, one bearing traces of colour. There are also twenty moulded stones, portions of architectural members, such as cornices, copings, a keystone of an arch, a length of an architrave, *etc.* These have formed parts, originally, of various buildings, evidently of moderate size, and no mortar has been used in their beds any more than when applied to their second use as walling in the city-rampart. The whole of this remarkable mass of inscriptions, sculptures, and moulded work, has been found entirely within the moderate area of the wall operated upon by Mr. Jones, the city-surveyor, in showing the thickness of the wall for effecting some much-needed repairs to a portion of its extent."—*Cf. Academy*, Sept. 3, 24; Oct. 8, 15, 22; Nov. 12, Dec. 3, 17; and paper "on the walls of Chester," read before Brit. Arch. Assoc., Nov. 16, by the President, Sir J. A. PICTON.

The Chester authorities have kindly sent the sculptured stone found in the city-wall, on which so much controversy has arisen, for exhibition at the Society of Antiquaries, before whom Mr. W. de G. BIRCH, will read a paper at an early date (*Athenæum*, Dec. 17). Fellows of the Society and their friends will thus have an opportunity of inspecting the stone for a short time while it is in London. Our readers will remember that Mr. Thompson Watkin maintains that the sculpture is mediæval, whereas Mr. Birch claims a Roman origin for it.—*Academy*, Nov. 26; *cf.* letter of W. THOMPSON WATKIN in *Athenæum*, Dec. 10; in *Academy*, Dec. 31.

New Inscriptions.—A number of inscriptions have been found in the more recent excavations, but as yet have not been allowed by the authorities to see the light.—*Academy*, Dec. 31.

HARROW.—*Sir Gardner Wilkinson's Collections.*—Readers of the late Sir Gardner Wilkinson's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians* may remember his frequent allusions to antiquities in his possession. Twenty years ago he gave this important collection to Harrow School, together with his large collection of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities. They have fared badly there, having been packed away in the library in a case that was not air-tight in front, and rested against a damp wall behind. But, last year, a museum was built at Harrow for the school, and the collections were removed thither. Since then, the Egyptian antiquities have been catalogued by Mr. Wallis Budge, of the British Museum, and the rest by Mr. Cecil Torr; and these printed catalogues can now be obtained from Mr. Wilbee, the bookseller at Harrow. Under Mr. Budge's direction, all the Egyptian antiquities have been repaired, mounted, numbered, and arranged for exhibition. But a further vote of money will be

needed before all the collections can be placed in a satisfactory state.—*Academy*, Nov. 5.

LONDON.—*Old Roman Wall*.—At a meeting of the British Archæological Association (May 18), Mr. Loftus Brock reported the discovery of a portion of old London Wall, which had served partly as a foundation for the houses on the east side of Wormwood Street, Aldgate, now removed. The wall is of fine Roman work, having a chamfered plinth of dark brown ironstone, various bonding courses of bright red brick, and facework of squared Kentish ragstone. Nearly opposite the Synagogue in Bevis Marks the foundations of a circular bastion have been met with. It is not bonded into the wall, showing that it is of later date. It is formed almost entirely of worked freestone evidently taken from other buildings, as if for its erection in haste.—*Athenæum*, May 28.

Excavations.—The excavations proceeding in Piccadilly on the site of the new premises of the Junior Travellers' Club have brought to light many interesting objects. The houses which are built on that portion of the thoroughfare have for their foundations a series of well-formed arches at a depth of about sixteen feet from the surface. In piercing some of these, great difficulty was experienced on account of the toughness of the substance of which they are constructed. This having been overcome, a series of subterranean passages, apparently connected, was discovered. These were full of foul gases, and contained a vast quantity of rubbish, among which have been found numerous articles of interest. Not the least interesting is a red-granite tomb dated 1509, some bronze armor, several fowling-pieces, a richly embossed lamp, and a large quantity of vellum manuscripts. The vaults have been only partly explored, and further discoveries are anticipated.—*Academy*, Sept. 3.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—*Recent acquisitions*.—From the list published in the *Classical Review* (1887, pp. 117–19) we make the following enumeration of recent acquisitions.

General acquisitions.—*Marbles*. 1. Head and forehead of horse found at Civita Lavinia (ancient Lanuvium) in course of excavations carried on by Sir J. Savile Lumley; it appears to have formed part of a chariot group with four horses: spirited Græco-Roman work. 2. Portrait-head of Marcus Brutus as a young man; from Rome. 3. Portrait-head of the younger Drusus; from Kyrenia, Kypros. 4. Torso of Cupid bending bow; Græco-Roman work. 5. Stele of fourth-century Athenian work, with relief representing a sepulchral vase (amphora) supported by a winged sphinx which faces the spectator, and whose body is heraldically repeated on either side. On the vase is sculptured in relief a parting scene between two warriors, Ἀρχιάδης Ἀγνούσιος and Πολεμόνικος Ἀθμωναίος.—*Inscriptions*. Two marble fragments of Greek inscriptions from Erythrai.—*Bronzes*. 1.

Right leg of a colossal bronze statue, which had been broken away somewhat above the knee. It belongs to the best period of Greek art, and is illustrated in *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, VII, pl. lxix. 2. Fragments of drapery and armor from same statue (?) as preceding. 3. Four bronze oinochoai, from Galaxidi near Delphi.—*Terracottas*. 1. A series of fragments of painted sarcophagi, from Klazomenai, with archaic designs like those of the black-figured vases. 2. Mask of a satyr, from Samos; of thick red terracotta, pierced at nostrils, a very interesting specimen: the type is that of the sixth-century so-called "Chalcidian" satyr, with long carefully plaited beard, horse's ears, squat nose, and eyes and bushy eyebrows turned upward. 3. Vase in the form of a camel kneeling, with panniers between which is the mouth of the vase.—*Vases*. 1. Bowl of drab ware with brown linear ornaments, exactly similar to *Myk. Vas.* No. 80; said to come from Saqqarah. 2. Etruscan cup of black ware (form of *Berlin Vase Cat.*, No. 150, without stem) with incised design and satyric mask in relief.

Department of Coins. 1. The most important acquisition was a selection from the collection of the late Mr. Whittall, of Smyrna, of ninety specimens from a collection of early electrum coins of the Ionian coast, struck between the sixth and fifth centuries, including many types quite new and unpublished: these will shortly be published by Mr. Barclay V. Head in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. 2. A series of coins noticed in *Naukratis* (I, pp. 63–9), and published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1886, pl. 1).

Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. The trustees have acquired the contents of an Etruscan tomb of exceptional interest, recently discovered at Chiuri; the most important object being the large terracotta sarcophagus which has been described in the *JOURNAL*, vol. II, p. 482, and vol. III, p. 180. For details, especially for a description of smaller objects, such as gems and coins, the reader is referred to the various numbers of the *Classical Review*.

A kriophoros and a seated ram in terracotta (Beirût): a terracotta statuette of Eros (Babylonia): Karpathos vases noted in Furtw. and Loeschcke, *Myk. Vas.*, p. 83: Assarlik antiquities: three Mykenaian vases found near Pothia (Kalymna): a bronze Etruscan figure of a running female on a flower: a fine series of twenty-six moulds for terracotta figures (Tarentum): a lekythos with Mænad (?) (Tarentum): large hydria with friezes of warriors, horsemen, etc., in so-called Chalkidian style (Tarquinii = Cervetri): small oblong bronze plaque with two panels, each having a pair of nude figures, archaistic.—*Class. Review*, 1887, pp. 249–50.

The two fine terracotta vases from Kypros which we described lately as in the charge of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, have now been definitely purchased, together with the silver ornaments mentioned by us at the same time, and an important archaic marble torso of a statue which stood outside the tomb in which these articles were

found. Among the silver ornaments discovered inside the tomb was a silver coin of Idalion, dated c. 520–500 B. C., which would do for the date of the statue. At a meeting of the *Hellenic Society*, Oct. 20, Mr. MURRAY read a paper on these two vases. They were found in recent excavations on the site of the ancient Marion, and both undoubtedly were of Athenian origin. The older was an *alabastron*, with female figures finely drawn in black on a creamy surface. The scene was of a Dionysiac character, and the painting was signed by an artist **PASIADES**, a name hitherto unknown. The second vase was a *lekkythos*, with red figures on a black ground, but with accessories of white color and gilding. The figures represented were Oidipous, the Sphinx, Athena, Apollon, Kastor, Polydeukes, and Æneas, and the subject, Oidipous putting an end to the Sphinx after she had thrown herself down from her rock, on the solution of her riddle. The coloring seemed to Mr. Murray to suggest an attempt on the part of the painter to reproduce the effect of a chryselephantine statue. Mr. Murray was inclined to fix the date at about 370 B. C.—Mr. C. SMITH remarked that the interest of the vases lay specially in their coming from Kypros, and dwelt upon the importance of working out so rich a mine.—Mr. WATKISS LLOYD argued that a column in the second vase, which Mr. Murray had considered to indicate a temple, was more probably the column on which the Sphinx is ordinarily seated in vase-paintings.—Mr. J. T. CLARKE remarked upon the close relation between Athena and the Sphinx, which might be noticed in Asia Minor and elsewhere, and was certainly older than the myth of Oidipous. Hence, no doubt, her appearance on the helmet of the Parthenos at Athens.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 13; Oct. 29.

Mr. A. W. FRANKS has presented to the British Museum a most remarkable coin lately received from India. It is a *decadrachm of the Bactrian series, the first ever met with*, and bears, on the obverse, a horseman charging with his lance an elephant, on whose back are two warriors; and, on the reverse, a king or Zeus, standing, holding a thunderbolt and a spear; in the field is a monogram composed of the letters A B. The obverse records some victory of the Greeks over the barbarians, and the reverse may be a representation of Alexander the Great. The coin evidently comes from the district of the Oxos, and was struck about the middle of the second century B. C.—*The Evening Post* (N. York), Aug. 19.

Mr. JESSE HAWORTH, of Bowdon, Cheshire, owner of the famous *throne-chair of Queen Hatasu*, or Hatshepsu (xviii Egyptian dynasty), has munificently presented this unique royal relic to the nation. The throne-chair has, we understand, arrived at the British Museum.—*Academy*, Dec. 3.

Changes.—On Monday next the public will be re-admitted to the old Print-Room in the British Museum, which has been handed over to the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, and employed by Mr.

Murray to house a considerable number of antique *stelæ*, fragments of many kinds, fronts of Roman sarcophagi, and rectangular sepulchral vases of marble. Of the last-named class the department possesses an unusual number, no fewer than fifty, and nearly all of them noteworthy on account of the excellence of their carving or the interest of the inscriptions upon them. The larger *stelæ* have been sunk into the walls facing the windows, the sarcophagi stand at one end of the room, the remainder of the objects being placed upon the floor in groups. The huge torso from Delos, removed from the Phigaleian Saloon, has been placed between two of the windows. In the north wall is inserted a very fine and boldly carved votive monument erected in honor of Lucius Antistius and his wife Antistia Plautia, by their freedmen Rufus and Anthus, in gratitude for their goodness. It is an extraordinarily vigorous and striking example of Roman carving of two heads in the highest alto-relief, of full life-size, and sunk in very deep circular recesses, which are shaped like scallop shells, the rays of the shells being distinct behind the heads; the hinges of the shells are fully marked in front. Each recess is bordered with a laurel-wreath. Below is the dedicatory inscription. The remarkably animated expressions, the lifelike pose of the heads, and the general *vraisemblance* and spirit of these sculptures compel attention. Like nearly everything of the kind in the room, this monument has been for a long time unseen. Brought from the cellar where it has lain since it was bought at Lord Bessborough's sale in 1858, it has the attractions of a newly discovered treasure.

The papyri which were hung in long glazed frames against the walls of the staircase at the end of the Egyptian Saloon have been removed to make room for the exhibition of a number of mosaics, chiefly from Hali-karnassos and Carthage, which have long been reinterred in the basement of the building. The papyri have been framed in convenient lengths, which will be stacked in racks, and thus made available for examination by students. This improvement is due to a suggestion of Dr. Bond.

A great improvement is being carried out in the arrangement of the Greek and Etruscan vases in the upper story of the Museum. They are being grouped topographically. This practically involves their nearly exact chronological arrangement, and offers quite new and very suggestive aid to the student desirous of appreciating fairly the characteristic styles of the individual artists. A very precious group of vases has been made by bringing together all the signed instances. The beautiful little vase shaped like an *alabastron*, which we described some time since, has been placed in a detached case in one of the rooms.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 8.

Mr. PERCY GARDNER has been elected to the chair of archæology at Oxford, vacant by the transfer of Prof. Ramsay to Aberdeen. We understand that Mr. Gardner will resign not only his post in the medal room

at the British Museum, but also the Disney professorship at Cambridge, which he has held since the resignation of Prof. Babington. The department of coins in the British Museum has recently suffered another loss in the withdrawal of Mr. C. F. Keary.—*Academy*, Aug. 20.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—*Koptic Embroideries*.—A descriptive catalogue of the collection of tapestry-woven and embroidered Egyptian textiles recently purchased by the South Kensington Museum has been compiled and will be shortly issued. The introduction, briefly dealing with the history of those specimens made between the first and ninth centuries A. D. at Akhmîm, in Upper Egypt, has been written by Mr. Alan Cole, who for the last two years has been engaged in writing a catalogue of the tapestries and embroideries in the South Kensington Museum. It is only recently that these interesting textiles have come to public notice. Great interest is at present excited in them, as they are the earliest yet discovered, and collections of them are being formed (*cf. Letter from Roma*, p. 392; and *Musée des Gobelins*, in *News*, p. 490).—*Athenæum*, July 9.

OXFORD.—On Tuesday last, Convocation at Oxford voted the following grants: £250 for removing the Arundel marbles from the Bodleian to the University Galleries, where they will be under the charge of the Professor of Archæology; £730 for additional accommodation at the Bodleian Library and the Radcliffe Camera; £500 for building a lodge for the caretaker of the new Clarendon Laboratory; and £1200 for continuing the arrangement and cataloguing of the Pitt-Rivers anthropological collection.—*Academy*, Dec. 3.

The Evangelistarium of St. Margaret of Scotland.—The Bodleian Library purchased at a sale at Messrs. Sotheby's, on July 26, a small volume described in the catalogue as "Quatuor Evangelia, sæc. xiv." This is now found to be the Evangelistarium, or portions of the Gospels recited during the Mass, which belonged to St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland (*ob.* A. D. 1093), the grand-daughter of Edmund Ironsides and mother of Matilda, the wife of Henry I, and the foundress of Dunfermline Abbey. It is beautifully illuminated with four full-page pictures of the Evangelists, in the English style of the first part of the xi century. From a passage in the life of the Queen, by Bishop Turgot of St. Andrews, compared with an inscription in the volume, it is clear that this very book was believed to have been the subject of a miracle, in having been immersed in a river for a considerable time without receiving injury. The ms. was subsequently in the possession of Lord William Howard of Naworth, who gave it its present binding. Prof. Westwood considers the style and ornamentation of this codex to be of the same period as the Canute Gospels in the British Museum (*Royal MS.*, I. D. 9), that is, early in the xi century. He has no doubt that it was written and painted in England; but few distinct-

ively Anglo-Saxon forms of letters are found, except in N, where the first perpendicular stroke is continued below the line, and the cross stroke is horizontal and very low. In general, the writing is fine Caroline minuscule. The gold is not burnished, but consists of thick gold-leaf laid on the parchment, and is either dull in tint or, where brighter, of a reddish color (*rutilabat*). Beneath the figure of St. Luke is a representation of the earth as a rugged surface. St. Mark and St. John are represented as bearded.—*London Times*, Aug. 5; *Academy*, Aug. 6, 20.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—*Roman Patera.*—ROBT. BLAIR writes, from South Shields, to the *Academy*, Sept. 25, "A few days ago I purchased, from the finder, a fine Roman *patera* of bronze, six inches in diameter. It had been found at low-water mark on the Herd Sand, South Shields—a stretch of sand, dry at low tide, on the south side of the Tyne. The handle is missing, but the shield-like outline where it was affixed remains. In the inside of the saucer-shaped vessel and around a central boss is the inscription, APOLLINI ANEXTIOMARO M A SAB, which Prof. Hübner, in a note on the subject to be read at the next meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, expands *Apollini Anextio Maro M(arcii) A(ntonii) Sab(ini servus)*. APOLLO ANEXTIUS occurs for the first time. He considers it a local divinity like Apollo Maponus, etc."—*Cf. Academy*, Oct. 8, 15.

WALES.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, held Dec. 1, Mr. J. WILLIS-BUND, as Local Secretary for South Wales, read a report on various archæological discoveries in his district, principally on the excavations at Strata Florida Abbey, and his own researches amongst the Roman remains about Llanio. He also spoke in strong terms of the great destruction of ecclesiastical and other remains now going on in South Wales.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 10.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.—*Donation of Egyptian Antiquities to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; and to Chautauqua Union College.*—At the fifth annual meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund (London, Dec. 22), Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS, the hon. secretary, after a lively recognition of the generous support given to the Fund by Americans, stating that the American subscription was, this year, equal in amount to the English, moved that, in addition to minor objects, the following works of sculpture should be presented to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, U. S. A.: (1) a seated statue, of heroic size, of Rameses II, in black granite, found in 1885 at Tell Nebesheh (the site of the city of Am); (2) a headless black granite

sphinx, of the Hyksos period, formerly inscribed on the chest with the ovals of a Hyksos king, and re-engraved with the ovals of Rameses II; being also inscribed with the names of various other kings, including that of Setnekht: this sphinx was likewise found at Tell Nebesheh. (3) A squatting statue in black granite of the style of the XII dynasty, reworked about the head, and inscribed with names and titles of Prince Mentuherkhopshef, "General of Cavalry of his father," King Rameses II. This very interesting piece was found during the present year at Boubastis. (4) A selection of Greek vases from Naukratis.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. S. COTTON, who said that he performed this office with especial sympathy, because of his intimate knowledge of the intelligent treatment of learned subjects by various American newspapers. He would, however, name only three: *The Nation* of New York, *The Literary World* of Boston, and *The Critic* of New York. Mr. Cotton then referred to the *American Journal of Archæology* and the *American Journal of Philology*, which he defined as being of a higher order of merit than any publications bearing similar titles in Great Britain. The American School at Athens had preceded the British School; and the work of the American Archæological Society, and of the American explorers along the coast of the Mediterranean, were in every sense an honor to the United States. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER then moved: "That a selection of Egyptian and other antiquities made by the Committee be presented to the Museum of Sidney, N. S. W.; the University of Chautauqua, in the State of New York, U. S. A.; the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; and other museums." Mr. Fowler dwelt in terms of warm appreciation upon the generosity of the American subscribers to the fund. The Rev. W. MacGregor, local hon. secretary for Tamworth, seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.—*Academy*, Dec. 31.

WASHINGTON.—*A study-collection of casts of Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities in the National Museum.*—The National Museum at Washington, in association with the Johns Hopkins University, has undertaken the formation of a study-collection of casts of Babylonian and Assyrian antiquities; and the Museum is ready to make facsimiles and casts of such antiquities. At first, will be obtained reproductions of Assyrian antiquities preserved in this country. The Johns Hopkins University will attend to the arrangement and cataloguing of the Assyrian collection in the National Museum, under the supervision of Dr. Paul Haupt, Professor of Shemitic Languages, and of Dr. Cyrus Adler, assistant in the Shemitic courses, who will also coöperate in the work of securing the loan of objects to be copied, and of forming the collection.—*Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, Jan. 1888.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, Jr.